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UP TRAINS

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A DREAM OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

THE CASE FOR ITS IMMEDIATE MATERIALISATION.

[By MAJOR E. B. BRASIER-OREAGH, M.C.]

From quite another point of view to that expressed in previous articles about this mythical, but so desirable, Hong Kong commercial Aviation Company, I shall deal, to-day, with the effect that the presence of such an organisation in Hong Kong would have.

With the management and repair organisation of a line of large passenger and freight airplanes located in this Colony, there would be created a very efficiently equipped testing service, which would be under the control of the Director of Air Services, an office at present merged with that of Harbour Control. Such a service, keeping to the exceptionally high standards set in Great Britain, would be of far higher technical qualifications than anything else of the sort in the Far East.

Well Equipped Aerodrome.

With some 20 commercial craft to take care of, it would be equipped with the very latest machinery, wind tunnels, experimental laboratory and so on, and it could not but exert an important influence on the standard set for aircraft operating within the boundaries of South China at least, if not even further afield. There is, for instance, being built up, at the present time, an airport of considerable size at Singapore. There will shortly be another at Korat, in Siam. Hong Kong will co-operate with both of these.

Then, one learns that the naval aerodrome, at Shanghai, has recently completed the construction, at a cost of \$40,000 each, of two amphibian machines, every part of which, with the sole exception of the Wright Engines, has been built of materials produced in China. Further, 20 machines, at a cost of \$100,000 each, were, during the month of September, imported from the U.S.A.

There is no reason why the manufacture of aircraft should not be undertaken here, in Hong Kong. If we find it cheaper, and satisfactory, to make ships in Hong Kong, why not flying ships?

Enormous Market Open.

The present imports of aeroplanes and parts into China are somewhere about five to ten million dollars annually. At least one of the three local importing companies is doing very satisfactory business and its shares are almost unobtainable. What the Japanese are doing under license, what the Chinese are doing under foreign supervision, both at Shanghai and at Mukden, can surely be repeated in a British Colony, which can look to supply, not only China which lies to the north of her, but to all the other countries to the east, and west and south.

Herein lies another field for examination by those who think it unlikely that an Aviation Company has any place in Hong Kong.

One further point. The pilots, the navigators and all the other operatives who will be in ever growing demand as aviation finds its proper place in the Far East cannot all be drawn from recruiting grounds in Europe and America. The very national spirits of the countries around us, which spirits are developing stronger year by year, show that this cannot long remain the case. The great teaching ground of the East must be organised. Such a place was very nearly begun this year at Macao. Why cannot it still be built up?

"Croydon of the East."

Our friend and guide, Mr. Howes, once very aptly pointed out that Hong Kong is ready to be made the "Croydon of the East." It is a thought that strikes the mind as well worth every consideration before one sets down the paper and says, "These contributors have to find something to say."

We see these things. We act to see them taking place, in our day and in our Colony. We look to you to support our efforts and to help us to get the reality worked out.

IN A ZEPPELIN TO BRAZIL.

SEVENTY-TWO HOURS.

MARVEL OF MODERN TRAVEL.

I have just travelled from Friedrichshafen to Pernambuco in three days, writes a correspondent in the *Manchester Guardian*.

The journey from London to Friedrichshafen can be done in many ways, we chose an afternoon plane from Croydon to Cologne, followed by the night train onwards. The afternoon, for a wonder, was fine and sunny, and so calm and still that on the dead flat plain between Brussels and Cologne we flew only a few hundred feet off the ground. By lunch-time next day we were in Friedrichshafen, the beautiful little town on Lake Constance which has been made world famous by the ambitious experiments of Count Zeppelin and the men who have followed him.

The cross-Atlantic traveller gets the rest of the day in Friedrichshafen, because the Zeppelin does not usually depart till midnight, but it is not wasted time, for the little town, with its individual brand of "hikers" arrayed not infrequently in garments which the English brother would regard as distinctly ragged, is more than a little attractive.

The Departure.

The passengers are marshalled during the evening at the Kurgarten Hotel, where they take their last meal before leaving the ground, and promptly at 12.30 a.m. the hotel bus draws up and takes them down to the hangars. The Graf Zeppelin occupies the smaller hangar of the two, both fine concrete structures; and as our luggage has already preceded us we can go on board, inspect our cabins, and lo! at our case by the windows of the main saloon, gazing down with a superior air upon the crowd of sightseers who have paid their mark to see us off. The hangar is lit with a grey-blue light, which leaves much of it in shadow, and makes it in imagination almost the aisle of a great cathedral; with the Zeppelin suspended in the middle, leaving plenty of space on each side of it, and looking for all the world like a huge tin fish of the type that we used to play with in our bath as boys. Beneath the saloon windows runs a long wooden rail which a party of men are idly holding on to, until presently the order comes to move, and we are pushed gently out of the shed into the darkness of the open air. Here final preparations are soon completed; as the once of twelve, to make sure of sufficient play, and at a final word of command they quickly lift the rail above their heads and push with all their might, as we soar away into the darkness above, the sea of cheering faces receding rapidly in the circle of light cast by the hangar lights, so that we seem to be actually leaving the crowd at the end of a tunnel into which we ourselves are plunging. We come to a standstill in the upper air, and then we hear the engines, the great airship begins to move, horizontally, in the time, and soon we have left the hangars and the distant crowd, and are passing over the town and lake, our twin searchlights casting a brilliant glow on the earth beneath.

Mr. Arthur Butler



on his England to Australia Dash relied on—

CARCOIL



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WATER COOLED OR AIR COOLED?

REVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT CONTROVERSY.

STREAM-LINE RING MEANS NEW RADIAL ENGINE ERA.

Despatch to Martlesham Heath, the official experimental air station of the Royal Air Force, of a new high speed military aeroplane which is driven by a powerful radial air-cooled engine has revived one of the abiding, and most important, controversies in aviation.

Fundamentally the argument concerns the apparent absurdity that a penny can be pushed through the air broadside on with as little effort as a halfpenny. The obvious retort is that it cannot, and that is a main point behind the recent concentration on water-cooled engines for really fast flying machines. To-day, the Schneider racers, the world's fastest fighting and bombing aircraft, even the swiftest large flying boat, are powered with liquid-cooled motors, which represent the "halfpenny" of the argument.

Radical Schneider Engine.

But there has remained a large field for the "penny," or the normal type of radial air-cooled motor, in spite of the great resistance to movement through the air offered by a power unit in which large cylinders radiate like the spokes of a wheel around a central crankshaft. Even as late as 1927 one of the machines constructed for the Schneider contest was a monoplane fitted with a radial engine, with the cylinder heads enclosed in carefully streamlined "helmets," and though it crashed during practice before having a fair trial the machine showed a remarkable turn of speed. Further, the majority of single seater fighters used in the Royal Air Force and many other air services are equipped with radial power units, and the later types employed are neither slow nor inefficient, the famous Bristol "Bulldog" fighters of the R.A.F., for example, reaching a maximum speed in level flight of nearly 120 miles an hour.

A Magic Ring.

Recent aerodynamic research and invention has closed the speed gap between the two types still more. Experiment in the laboratory and in flight have shown that streamlining is not entirely a question of small frontal area. A well designed aeroplane having a comparatively fat fuselage behind a big radial engine may move through the air with nearly as little effort as a slimmer craft built with a finely streamlined liquid-cooled engine, particularly if it is fitted with an ingenious, but startlingly simple, recent British invention. Around the greatest diameter of the engine is placed a wide, flatish ring—actually it is shaped in section like a tiny aeroplane wing—the lines of which merge smoothly into the shape of the fuselage. Now the resistance to movement through the air of the engine becomes tremendously less, because the magic ring contrives to prevent the air flow from breaking up into resistance-making eddies and turbulences, and the immediate result is a gain in speed, or, alternatively increased economy, because the former cruising speed is attained with less expenditure of power. Some single seater fighters have moved twenty miles an hour faster after the ring was fitted.

The Landing.

But at half-past seven more lights show up ahead, a town area much larger this time, with docks and wharves, gaily lit streets and cinemas, and flashing advertisements. Pernambuco or Recife, one of the largest provincial cities of Brazil, and our American destination. We have been warned by wireless that the day being Sunday, we may have to wait to come down, for Sunday night is cinema night, and the soldiers who have been warned to act as our landing party are at the moment scattered all over the town. So we pass over the mooring tower, and circle slowly round the city, again to announce our presence, a course which evidently proves effectual, for within an hour's slow cruise we return to the tower they are ready for us. Once more the sudden silence of stopped engines, and then the weird sensation of floating slowly downwards until, in the glare of the floodlights below, the people begin to stand out quite clearly and we are soon able to throw out great bunches of landing ropes. Down and down we go, until the soldiers below have grasped the rail beneath our windows; a few sharp orders and we are pulled to earth. Our saloon door is opened and the stair ladder pushed out; police, Customs officials, and other prosaic individuals clamour on board. We are back in the world again.

From Friedrichshafen we have taken just under 72 hours' travelling most of the way at only a little over 30 per cent of our engine capacity, for from Gibraltar we have employed four engines instead of five, and those only at two-thirds throttle. With an effort we could doubtless have reached here twenty hours earlier or so had the schedule called for it. Truly a marvel of modern travel, the good ship Graf Zeppelin.

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Fundamentally the argument concerns the apparent absurdity that a penny can be pushed through the air broadside on with as little effort as a halfpenny. The obvious retort is that it cannot, and that is a main point behind the recent concentration on water-cooled engines for really fast flying machines. To-day, the Schneider racers, the world's fastest fighting and bombing aircraft, even the swiftest large flying boat, are powered with liquid-cooled motors, which represent the "halfpenny" of the argument.

Radical Schneider Engine.

But there has remained a large field for the "penny," or the normal type of radial air-cooled motor, in spite of the great resistance to movement through the air offered by a power unit in which large cylinders radiate like the spokes of a wheel around a central crankshaft. Even as late as 1927 one of the machines constructed for the Schneider contest was a monoplane fitted with a radial engine, with the cylinder heads enclosed in carefully streamlined "helmets," and though it crashed during practice before having a fair trial the machine showed a remarkable turn of speed. Further, the majority of single seater fighters used in the Royal Air Force and many other air services are equipped with radial power units, and the later types employed are neither slow nor inefficient, the famous Bristol "Bulldog" fighters of the R.A.F., for example, reaching a maximum speed in level flight of nearly 120 miles an hour.

A Magic Ring.

Recent aerodynamic research and invention has closed the speed gap between the two types still more. Experiment in the laboratory and in flight have shown that streamlining is not entirely a question of small frontal area. A well designed aeroplane having a comparatively fat fuselage behind a big radial engine may move through the air with nearly as little effort as a slimmer craft built with a finely streamlined liquid-cooled engine, particularly if it is fitted with an ingenious, but startlingly simple, recent British invention. Around the greatest diameter of the engine is placed a wide, flatish ring—actually it is shaped in section like a tiny aeroplane wing—the lines of which merge smoothly into the shape of the fuselage. Now the resistance to movement through the air of the engine becomes tremendously less, because the magic ring contrives to prevent the air flow from breaking up into resistance-making eddies and turbulences, and the immediate result is a gain in speed, or, alternatively increased economy, because the former cruising speed is attained with less expenditure of power. Some single seater fighters have moved twenty miles an hour faster after the ring was fitted.

This device was at first an afterthought, placed on a machine which was not specially designed to use it. Recently, flying machines of all kinds, commercial and war aircraft, are being constructed to exploit to the full the new idea, and, allied with insistence on careful streamlining all through the structure and the avoidance of excesses or arrangements of joints which would be likely to cause added resistance, it is producing some remarkably fast aeroplanes.

200 M.P.H.

The machine sent to Martlesham, an Armstrong-Whitworth single seater fighter, is a good example of the new trend. It has a maximum speed of well over 200 miles an hour at a height of 12,000 feet, where the supercharged 610 h.p. Jaguar

NOW FOR 500 M.P.H.

LIMIT OF SPEED BY NO MEANS REACHED.

British experts are convinced that Flight Lieutenant Stainforth's speed record of 408.8 miles an hour does not represent the limit of possible achievement. Mr. R. J. Mitchell, the plenty of ideas yet to develop and the Rolls-Royce company can still pursue their marvellous racing engine to give considerably more power.

Old Machines "Picked Up."

After all, the new British high speed racers were only the 1929 machines improved, even if wonderfully improved—in details. There was no time to work out an entirely new design. In motor-racing parlance, the new 803 racer is simply the 86 of 1929 "picked up" in a few months to do a certain job. Every day more and more knowledge is accumulating about high speed flying and the production of titanic power from a small amount of engine (for example, the motor fitted to the Schneider racers this year gave one horsepower for every seven-tenths of a pound of weight) and this knowledge could, given the time, money and incentive, be applied at any moment to the design of machines capable of considerably higher speeds than Stainforth's record. Anyhow, after the experience of the last few years, only a rash man would assume that the limit is yet reached.

Temporarily Marking Time.

Without the urge of international competition, attempts to build still faster aeroplanes are unlikely for some time to come. The work done so far has provided data of immense value in the future design of more normal machines and, to paraphrase the words used by Mr. Mitchell himself a day or two ago, we have perhaps now reached a stage in high speed development where we may safely call a halt to digest and utilise this mass of knowledge and experience.

Major engine, gives its best output of power, and is therefore one of the fastest air-cooled military aeroplanes in the world.

Every detail has received careful study in an effort to reduce air resistance. The navigation lights, fitted for night flying, are sunk in the wings and rudder and the engine driven generators providing current for the wireless apparatus and lighting are carried inside the fuselage. Over the wheels are placed streamlined cases, of the kind popularly known as "spats." The fuselage is smooth and finely shaped behind the big radial motor, and the tail unit, carrying the rudder and elevators, is notably "clean," the only external bracing members being two streamlined struts.

This formidable craft is constructed entirely of steel, except for the fabric coverings of wings and fuselage, and is intended for use as a fast fighter, a day and night land fighter or for "interception" fighting of the kind done by certain squadrons attached to London's air defence. It carries machine guns, bombs and oxygen breathing equipment, and a parachute for the pilot.

Air Obedient Racers?

In sheer speed—not the only point worth consideration, incidentally—the advantage still remains with the war planes driven by liquid-cooled motors, which with full load on board are attaining speeds up to and beyond 220 miles an hour. But the air-cooled engine is being developed in forms which have none of the disadvantages of the radial unit, and possess frontal area no larger than a water-cooled engine. It is when that development work reaches the stage of production designers will be able to produce machines driven by air-cooled motors equally as fast as any representative of the rival type. Even the construction around air-cooled motors of high speed aeroplanes which would be as fast as the 1931 Schneider racer is not beyond the limits of possibility.

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With

Shaw Pei Chen

Directed by

S. C. Chang

Recorded by

Pathe Orient Co.

Produced by

The Mass Co.,
Shanghai.

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HONG KONG.

Queen's.

"Strangers May Kiss."
Norma Shearer.

King's.

"The Brat," Starring Sally
O'Neil.

Central.

"So this is Paradise."
Chinese picture.

World.

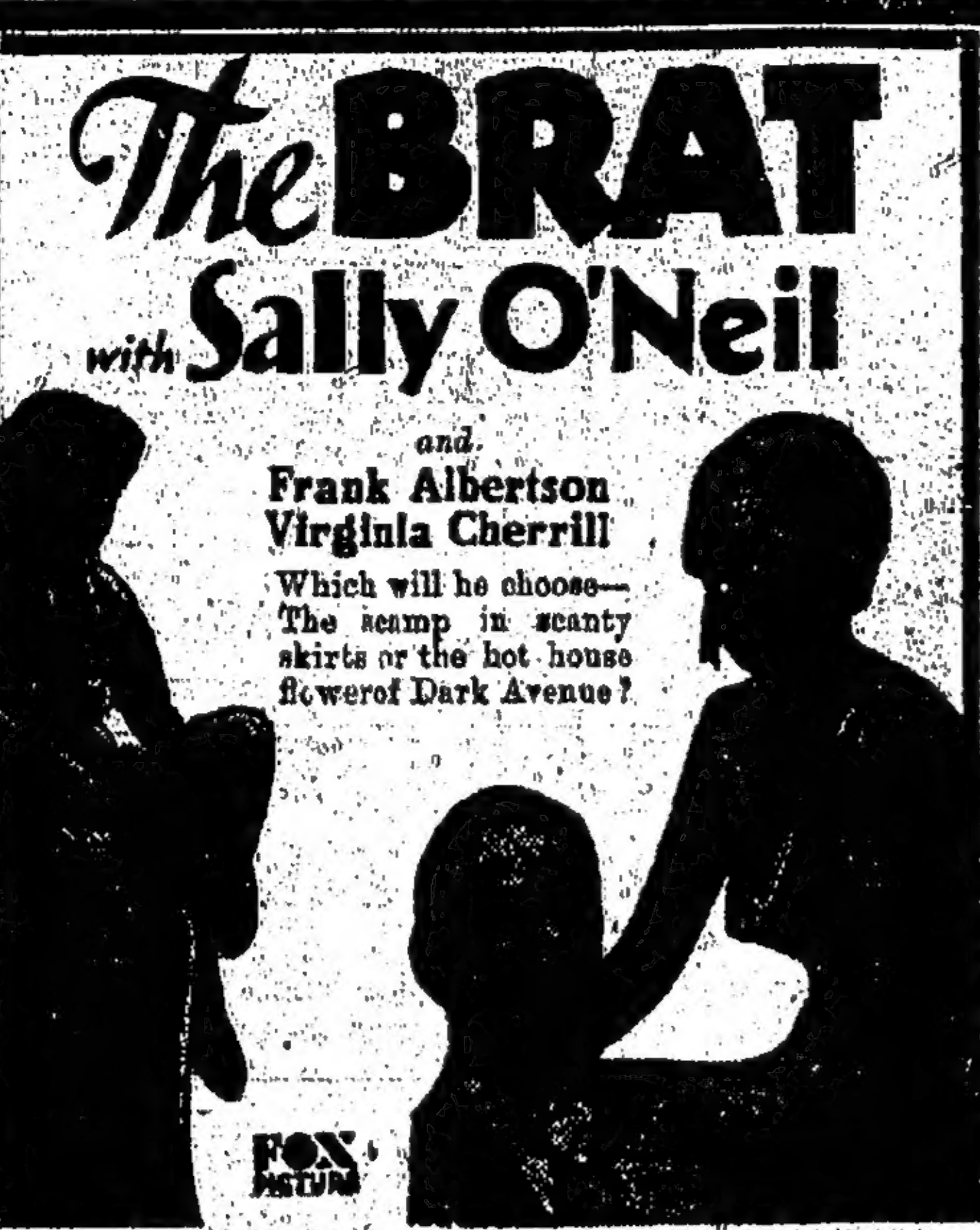
"Emperor Chin Lung."
Chinese Picture.

KOWLOON.

Star.

"One Mad Kiss."

COMING.

"Hold Everything" Comedy.
Queen's."The Smiling Lieutenant."
Maurice Chevalier—King's."Daddy Long Legs."
Janet Gaynor and Warner Bax-
ter—King's."The Diverces."
Robert Montgomery and Neil
Hamilton—Majestic."Lord Byron of Broadway."
—Star."Holiday"
Anne Harding—Central."An American Tragedy"
Phillips Holmes and
Sybil Sydney—King's.KING'S THEATRE
HONGKONG'S FINEST CINEMASHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.30 P.M.The BRAT
with Sally O'Neiland
Frank Albertson
Virginia CherrillWhich will he choose—
The seamy in scanty
skirts or the hot house
flower of Dark Avenue?FOX
PRESENTSNEXT CHANGE
SUNDAY, 22ND NOV."A WARM
CORNER"

Starring

LESLIE HENSON
A BRITISH PRODUCTIONBOOKING AT THE
THEATRE. TEL. 25313.

MOVIE NEWS

FILM FIGHTS—SERIOUS—COMIC—AND MERELY FEMINE—OUR
MODEST STARS.

"The Brat."

There are ways and ways of get-
ting realism into a light scene in
the movies. One method that en-
joyed favour in the early days was
for the director to take each of the
participants aside just before the
combat and tell him that his oppo-
nent had been making dirty digs
about him.But in planning the rough-and-
tumble wrestling match between Sal-six brothers since childhood. Being
a true Hibernian, she didn't see
red, but saw green and the result-
ing action is said to be nothing
short of cyclonic."The Brat," which was adapted
for the screen from Maudie Kullow's
well known stage play of the same
name, features Miss O'Neil in the
title rôle, that of the little slum
girl courted by an eminent novelist
who takes her to his country homeGoldwyn Mayer studios in a small
coupe with a trick horn. When the
gatemanager hears that little foot-
ing immediately knows that Miss
Shearer is in the office. Robert
Montgomery and Neil Hamilton,
leading men in the picture, both
have small roadsters for "going to
work" purposes; Marjorie Ram-
beau, who has a featured rôle, usu-
ally arrives at the studio in a small
black coupe.Greta Garbo, whom you would
expect to match her exotic screen
characterization with nothing less
than a Rolls-Royce, fools everybody
as usual by driving to work in an
inconspicuous Ford!

"Hold Everything."

The most hilarious prize fight in
the history of the screen is shown
in "Hold Everything," the all-
colour, all-talking Vitaphone musical
comedy produced by Warner Bros.,
and coming soon to the Queen's
Theatre.One of the contestants in this
comedy battle is Joe E. Brown, the
comedian who has risen to new
heights with the advent of the talk-
ing picture.The bout which takes its place
as the laughing high-spot of this
entertaining film is one of the pre-
liminaries to the main event which
shows Georges Carpentier, striving
to wrest new laurels from the heavy-
weight champion of the world, in a
contest which is filled with thrills
and excitement.In addition to Carpentier and
Brown, the cast of "Hold Every-
thing" includes Winnie Lightner,
Sally O'Neil, Dorothy Revier, Ed-
mund Breese, Bert Roach and
Marion Byron. Roy Del Ruth
directed.Sally O'Neil as a Bowery Cinderella and Frank Albertson as her
Long Island Romeo in the Fox comedy romance, "The Brat" 9PAly O'Neil and Virginia Cherrill that
forms one of the most hilarious
scenes in "The Brat," the Fox pic-
ture which is showing at the King's
Theatre, Director John Ford was
unable to use this tried-and-true
system, for the reason that the girls
have been warm friends for years.
Consequently, he applied new tac-
tics. The morning of the battle,
he took Miss Cherrill into a quiet
corner of the set."When you get into this rum-
pus," Ford told her, "take a good healthy
slap at Sally. She's Irish, and she'll
put up a great scrap when she gets
mad, but I want to be sure she does
get mad. One good wallop from
you, and we won't have to worry
about any retakes."Accordingly, a few seconds after
the two began, Miss Cherrill obeyed
instructions. Her palm landed
against the O'Neil jaw with a crack
that could be heard all over the big
stage. It was, Miss O'Neil confessed,
the hardest blow she had ever experi-
enced, despite the many bouts she has had with herin the hope that she might furnish
colour for his next book.
The novelist is played by Allan
Dinehart, who makes his screen de-
but in the picture, while Frank Al-
bertson, actor of the writer's younger
brother, June Collyer and William
Collier, Sr., are also featured as is
Miss Cherrill and the cast is com-
plete with Farrell MacDonald, Mary
Forbes, Albert Gran, Louise Mack-
intosh and Margaret Mann."Strangers May Kiss."
Fashion in automobiles are
changing among stars of the screen.
Great cars and liveried chauffeurs
don't drive into the film lots as fre-
quently as they used to. Instead
film celebrities are driving them-
selves, usually in small roadsters.
This is not an economy move. They
keep the chauffeurs and big cars
home for state occasions. They've
just learned what pleasure it is to
drive oneself in one of the new
small roadsters.Norma Shearer, now playing at
the Queen's Theatre in "Strangers
May Kiss," wheels into the Metro-

MAGIC VIENNA.

"The City of Charm!"
That was Vienna's undisputed
post-war title. As a setting for
love and romance it was without a
rival.Lovely a woman, music, dashing
officers, colourful uniforms, the
brilliant trappings of royalty, spark-
ling wine—these were the ingredients
that Vienna the gayest capital in
Europe.All of this—the Vienna of the
Imperial Hapsburg—has been re-
created as the background for this
picture. In this magic setting a
love-starved princess and a love-
hungry girl of the people vie for
the heart of Maurice Chevalier's
"The Smiling Lieutenant."

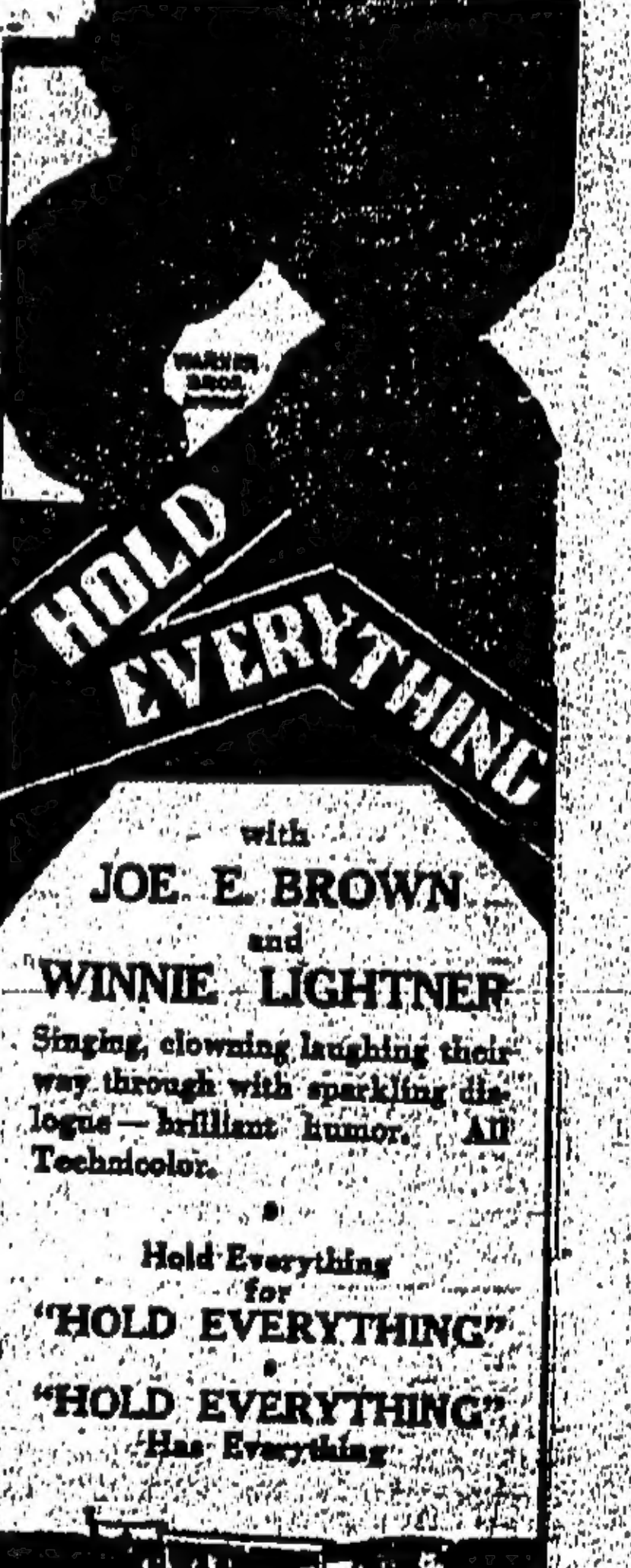
ENGLISH GIRL "WEIGHED UP."

NATURE TO BLAME FOR DEFICIENCY IN CONTRAST TO
AMERICAN SISTER, SAYS ELISSA LANDI."Nature gave the English girl a
lot, but not quite enough, I think."
Elissa Landi, sitting back in her
suite at the Dorchester with this
preface, went on to tell me what
the American girl is (writes a
Daily Sketch correspondent).
Miss Landi is now an international
film star and Hollywood is, and
will continue to be, her permanent
address. Not long ago she was
playing small parts on the English
stage and, after a brief spell of
stardom, crossed the water."Don't mistake me," she said.
"I am speaking of myself as an
English product. In America, I
should be ashamed to go out in the
morning looking like a wet rag.
No one worries much over here.
The average American woman going
out marketing prepares her toilette
with the same meticulous care as
if she were going to a fashionable
dance. The simple fact is they have
got us beat." The cult of physical
perfection is brought to the stand-
ing it had with the ancient
Greeks."And, again, the women don't
live for the men as they do here.
They dress and act independently
of them and to please themselves.
You never see them walking round
the male as in the old world.""The men wait round them," I
suggested.
"No, not that either. They just
realize that physical perfection is
a thing to be sought for its own
sake."Neither is Hollywood the modern
Babylon.
"A star lives very quietly," Miss
Landi said. "It is only when you
read the 'fan' magazines that you
realize you are supposed to be
famous. Otherwise you drive about
in a Ford and often do your own
cooking. And nobody minds any-
body else. At the same, snack-bar
someone may say, 'There's the
Garbo,' but no one minds.
"They couldn't work over here.
They would be mobbed out of exist-
ence."GLORIA SWANSON WEDS
AGAIN.SECRET MARRIAGE TO IRISH
SPORTSMAN.Major John Murray, Chief Mag-
istrate of Elmford New Found-
land, announced that on August 10
he secretly performed a ceremony
marrying Miss Gloria Swanson, the
famous motion picture actress, to
Mr. Michael Farmer, a wealthy
Irish sportsman.Major Murray said that the
secret wedding of Miss Swanson
and Mr. Farmer was solemnized at
the home of Mr. Dudley Field
Malone, an internationally known
lawyer of New York, prominent
liberal and civic leader.Miss Swanson, in wedding Mr.
Farmer, entered into her fourth
marriage contract. Not long ago
she divorced James Earl In Bailey
de la Falsia, the Marquis de la
Courdours de Vendos, France. The
titled Frenchman was Miss Swans-
on's third husband.Beginning her career as a movie
extra, Miss Swanson rose rapidly
to stardom on the silent silver
screen and later in the "talkies."
She is considered one of the most
popular of motion picture actresses.BRITISH FILMS ON WAVE
OF PROSPERITY.

RECORD BOOKINGS.

It is good to hear the word
"boom" these days, and it is a
fact that British film producers are
now on the biggest wave of pros-
perity in the history of the industry.English firms are so popular that
they are booking to four times the
figures they did in silent film days.
The suspension of the gold stand-
ard has acted as a further stimulant
to production, and all the first-class
studios are working at capacity. It
is only a question of time before
another of the major American com-
panies start a production unit in this
country.This will follow the example of
the Paramount and Warner com-
panies, who are now providing em-
ployment for many English artists
and technicians at their studios at
Elstree and Teddington.
The revival in the British film
industry is due to its co-operation
with the best brains of the London
stage and the wide appeal of the
English voice.QUEEN'S
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modern ro-
mance in the
most talked
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SHEARERSTRANGERS
MAY KISSA Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture
with Robert Montgomery
Neil Hamilton
Marjorie Rambeau
Irene Rich

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WINNIE LIGHTNERSinging, clowning, laughing their
way through with sparkling dis-
logue—brilliant humor. All
Technicolor.Hold Everything
for

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"HOLD EVERYTHING"

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PEARLS.

PEARLS! PEARLS! M. KODAKA arrives on November 31, with a fine Collection of PEARLS which will be exhibited at KOMOR & KOMOR for 10 DAYS only. [1407]

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HUNGARY FACING BANKRUPTCY.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF MEETING OBLIGATIONS.

Budapest, Nov. 3.—What were tantamount to preparations for a moratorium of the financial obligations of the Hungarian Government were revealed here to-day.

M. Johann Tulesky, the Budapest Government's financial expert, reported to the Parliamentary finance committee that Hungary is unable to continue further payments of interest on her sinking fund and short term credits.

The financial expert proposed an immediate and general conference between representatives of the Government and Hungary's creditors.

M. Tulesky explained to the Parliamentary finance committee that it is impossible for Hungary to proceed without additional credits. These, he said, Hungary is unable to obtain unless she markets her agricultural products and can devote the proceeds to short term debts. It is estimated that Hungary's short term debts total 1,000,000,000 pengoes at a yearly service of 300,000,000 pengoes.

It is regarded here as significant that Pester Lloyd, the semi-official news agency close to the Government, said:

"Hungary has a dread of the word 'moratorium,' although it has been used in the press of the world for weeks. The report of the finance committee of the League of Nations showed that sooner or later, and unfortunately probably sooner, Hungary will be forced to choose the path of the moratorium as a last resort."

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Windus. 7s. 6d.

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Christine Longford. Gollancz.
7s. 6d.

KEEP THY WIFE.

Lady Flavia Giffard. Chapman
and Hall. 7s. 6d.

A WHIP FOR THE WOMAN.

Ralph Straus. Chapman and
Hall. 7s. 6d.

THE LONG DAY'S TASK.

Sybil Campbell Lethbridge.
Methuen. 7s. 6d.

**RUSSIA IN THE NAME OF
GOD.**

Vladimir Brenner. Sidgwick
and Jackson.

HENRY OF NAVARRE.

George Slocombe. Toulmin. 11s.

Those who prowled round the fiction
departments of lending libraries
and bookshops declaring that they
want something exciting to read
cannot mean exactly what they say.
For to the normal man or woman
of whatever height, the racket
of make-believe crime and passion
can really never give the sustained
thrill of a work like Professor
Julian Huxley's "What Dare I
Think?" of which in a sense we
are ourselves the heroes and
heroines.

Actually these essays are a sum-
ming up, in language intelligible to
any average person who has had an
elementary school education, of the
present convergence of ideas on
science and religion. The intellec-
tually thoughtful may look back with
envy on the days when Professor
Huxley's illustrious grandfather
debated with Mr. Gladstone, and
it seemed to have been settled for
ever that one was tidily either on
the side of the angels or of the test
tubes, but a very little exploration
shows that the state of thought of
our own day is infinitely more
inspiring, no matter whether one's
personal bias is religious or scien-
tific.

"Science must recognise," says
Professor Huxley, "that theology
is not religion, but science, and, in
all its orthodox forms, extremely
poor science at that. And science
must recognise that, while for some
aspects of living, the scientific ap-
proach is best, for others the re-
ligious approach is more impor-
tant."

He points out the danger of
science being to-day accepted as a
set framework for life as was
orthodox religion in the past, or of
being accepted, now that its pro-
cesses are beyond the reach of every-
day minds, as unintelligently as
magic and prayers were in the
ancient world. Especially valuable
is a chapter on heredity. In this
is told the newly-discovered bio-
logical story of human reproduction
—that "microscopic drama" which
banishes for ever a whole host of
distracting superstitions:—

"There is no generation of life
by the masculine principle in a
mere soil provided by the female.
There is no breathing in of a whol-
ly new life from supernatural or
indeed any other agency. It is not
the mother's blood which decides the
temperament and capacities of the
child, nor what she, and still less
the father, has eaten, drunk, ex-
perienced or thought about."

Yet it not so long since it was
possible for there to be a stir of
admiration even among educated
readers about a novel in which one
Sir Richard Calandry was born
without legs because his father's
accident some months before Sir
Richard was born.

THE OTHER HUXLEY.

It is alarming to consider how
much worse off we might have been
had a measles epidemic somewhere
towards the end of the 19th century
swept away a certain pair of little
brothers. Here comes another
Huxley volume, which makes an
enchanting and not unprofitable play-
time after the other Mr. Aldous
Huxley's "Music at Night". In-
troduction of Mr. Huxley is no
longer pertinent. Those unaware of
him must be feeble-minded. It
must be enough to say that here is
another collection of those essays
which have so exactly the nervous
spirit of his time.

Mr. Aldous Huxley is the least
compartmented of fine essayists.
He is not above mentioning Mr.
Michael Arlen (will this give
trouble to commentators: a few
generations hence, or not?) or mak-
ing fun of his own allusive style.
Whether he is describing a Siamese
cat ("Their forepaws are gloved
almost to the shoulder like the long
black kid arms of Yvette Guilbert")
over their hind legs are tightly

drawn the black silk stockings with
which Falcion Rops so perversely
and indecently clothed his pearly
nudes", or explaining that Mrs.
Grandysm is not a normal pheno-
menon, or considering the guessing
games which are among the plea-
sures of ignorance, he remains in-
genious, alert and graceful.

A FIRST NOVEL.

In the early 'twenties something
in the air of Oxford led to the
turning of a number of women
students into interesting novelists.
A somewhat belated example of
this diversion of scholarship comes
in the Countess of Longford's
"Making Conversation". Lady
Longford was at Somerville and
took Greta in 1922, but this is her
first novel, and it is puzzling that
she should have stayed her hand for
so long, as most people have a
private theory that all the people
who can write novels do so on the
earliest opportunity, or even with-
out opportunity at all.

And Lady Longford can write a
novel. "Making Conversation"
may be scrappy, but it is consis-
tently entertaining, and in written
with that cool detachment which
can be so much more moving than
sympathy or direct onslaughts on our
own. She can get a lot of percep-
tion into a line—as, for example,
in her description of a paying
guest: "She made a point of be-
ing sensible. That was why she had
to pay to be a guest."

We have had in recent years a
good many heroines who went up
to Oxford and whose adventures
have been poured over with pathetic
industry by those who, having ar-
rived at maturity, are obsessed and
hindered by a passionate curiosity
about the young. Lady Longford's
unfortunate Martha, who is sent
down from Somerville because of a
silly but harmless adventure with
a comic American business man, is
a much more convincing sample of
the Modern Girl than the highly
articulate, tremendously capable,
greedily amorous heroines of some
previous settings-forth of the Ox-
ford scene. She and her friends are
groping, ineffectual, and generally
apprehensive, as girls have always
been since the beginning of civilis-
ed-time—or even before.

With their dreary coats and
skirts, their unsatisfactory encoun-
ters with the men undergraduates,
their countless guile and societies,
and their bad diet, they are easier
to believe in than their oridaceous
predecessors. But this very pro-
mising new novelist has not been
primarily concerned to reveal un-
dergraduate life. Martha's child-
hood as the daughter of a widow
who takes polyglot paying guests is
drawn just as slyly and at as great
length as her college career. In the
end Martha, in Prague, is about to
accept the sudden proposal of a
Czech she has only seen twice,
deciding that the difficulty in mak-
ing conversation under which she
has always suffered may be dispell-
ed when she learns a new language.
It is devoutly to be hoped that
Lady Longford will go on writing
novels of this astringent, amusing
quality.

ANOTHER NEW NOVELIST.

Lady Flavia Giffard is another
new novelist who needs no help
from Delia, though her badly-
named "Keep Thy Wife" is writ-
ten in an old-fashioned way, and
aims to instruct rather than to
amuse. It concerns an Indian
Prince who, in spite of his Irish
mother and his education at Eton,
is reminded in English aristocratic
circles that he is a "native" and
cannot marry the highly-bred Eng-
lish girl he loves devotedly. If
some young lady of Balham or
Chowvent had described a peer
shouting at Buckingham Palace to
his daughter, who had just been
presented: "I won't have my
daughter dancing with natives.
They oughtn't to be allowed
to wear European clothes," we
might find it difficult to believe
in such going-on, but Lady Flavia
was there herself and ought to
know.

It should be explained that this
is more than a love story, with a
hero in costume. The author has
a serious interest in the problem
of India's place in the Empire, and
there becomes almost blue-bookish.
In the end her lovers renounce their
personal happiness to their patrio-
tism.

A SATIRICAL JOKE.

It is to Lady Flavia Giffard that
Mr. Ralph Straus dedicates his
"A Whip for the Woman," and it
is packed with useful information
for all beginners in novel-writing
who have the wit to perceive which
are the bones of truth in this jovial
blague. It is not itself a novel, but
the satiric history of a hypothetical
book during which Mr. Straus
good-humouredly pillories pub-
lishers, publicity-mongers, editors
and reviewers in a chain of fun.
To the genuine Fleet-street review-
er, actually with a place in the
serum it comes as a holiday, but
how can it be known if the general

public will get as much fun out
of it? For example, a reference to
"a well-known bookeller in the
Strand in whose front parlour
many distinguished figures are
wont to congregate to discuss the
current financial situation" may
be meaningless to those who have
never waited, like the present writ-
er, outside in the cab while the re-
verend literary figures who had ask-
ed her to lunch found out from
Mr. B. whether it would be
Soho or the Grand Babylon.
But wasn't it Mr. J. B. Priestley,
and not an obscure schoolboy, who
on being told that a good "selling"
title for a novel should be short,
hint at sensation and aristocracy,
and not be without sex appeal,
divined the perfect example in
"The Naked Countess?"

A FAMILY STORY.

Another sound story of a family,
written fluently in well-trodden
English, is Miss Sybil Campbell
Lethbridge's "The Long Day's
Task". Here the wife of the head
of the family has, without quite
knowing it, married her husband
because she is in love with the beau-
tiful family seat, and discovers
that she can be really in love with
a man who lives in a horrid bung-
low.

The consequent emotional storms
and their clearance are described
by the family old maid—the only
one of the Perivales who is poor.
Her ineffectual attempts to cure
her rich relatives of a habit of see-
ing her poverty in a magical rosy
light and considering her much too
brave and independent to be given
help of any kind give a spice to the
tale.

RUSSIAN PICTURES.

Clearer pictures of Russia are
now emerging after the violence
which could draw only "bishop-
boilers" on one hand, or peasant
persecutors on the other. "Russia
in the Name of God" is a queer
but absorbing tale of an ambitious
South Russian who enters the
Church with the clear idea of be-
coming powerful. He fights for the
people against oppression, but with
the Church against the deification
of the Church against the deifica-
tion eventually disappearing when
the prison into which he has been
thrown is wrecked by bombs, he is
supposed by the devout to have es-
caped miraculously.

The tale is written in support of
the Russian Church, but not in
blindness to its faults. The des-
criptions of Archbishop Anastasi-
us's wanderings about the vast
country and in and out of the
houses of many sorts and conditions
of Russian people just before the
Revolution contain the sort of in-
formation for which there is at the
moment an intense eagerness.

AN ATTRACTIVE FIGURE.

In these days there is a pleasant-
ly unaccustomed flavour about a
biography of a great figure of the
past which is written in undisguis-
ed admiration.

It would be quite possible to be
soid, in the modern manner, even
about Henry of Navarre, who,
striding into the seventeenth cen-
tury, brought to it something of
the warm splendour of the six-
teenth, but Mr. George Slocombe
has disregarded literary fashion in
what he frankly calls a "passion-
ate history". Henry of Navarre,
to the general reader, is more alive
and infinitely nearer than any of
the Bourbons who followed him
into living memory.

He had the qualities that are
adored in kings in any age or coun-
try—which is to say that he had
courage, strength and mercy, and
an appetite for all those hu-
man pleasures that the man in the
street dreams he would enjoy if he
were king himself. Many of his
sayings are common English cur-
rency, and if they are misquoted or
apocryphal this does not disprove
that their hearty inspirations came
from him.

Mr. Slocombe says that the fami-
ly "Go hang yourself, brave
Orillon. We fought at Arques and
you were not there!" is an inven-
tion—probably of Voltaire—but he
quotes an authentic letter written
by Henry after Arques which be-
gins: "Go hang yourself, brave
Orillon, for not having been at my
side on Monday last, on the fairest
occasion man ever saw or perhaps
will ever see again."

The echo of Renaissance swaggar,
"Think yourself glorious to have
vanquished me," which he wrote to
his mistress, Gabrielle d'Estrees, is
authentic, but Mr. Slocombe will
not vouch for the declaration that
he wished every ploughman in
France to have the wherewithal to
put a chicken in the pot, though
the wish so exactly fits Henry's at-
titude to France.

Like all finer soldiers, Henry hat-
ed war and could be productively
energetic in peace, and the fugitive
youth during which he fought and
wandered about France with his
band of ill-fated and ragged gen-
tlemen left no bitterness in him. As
king he would enter almost un-
tended over his new bridge across
the Seine and wander about the
then leafy and flowery Paris, bar-
gaining in the markets and being
entertained by the rich citizens.

So attractive a figure makes this
new, detailed history, which is
coloured and picturesque without
weakening into unreliable romance,
a welcome feast. Mr. Slocombe is
to be congratulated on a fine piece
of work which he has evidently
enjoyed.

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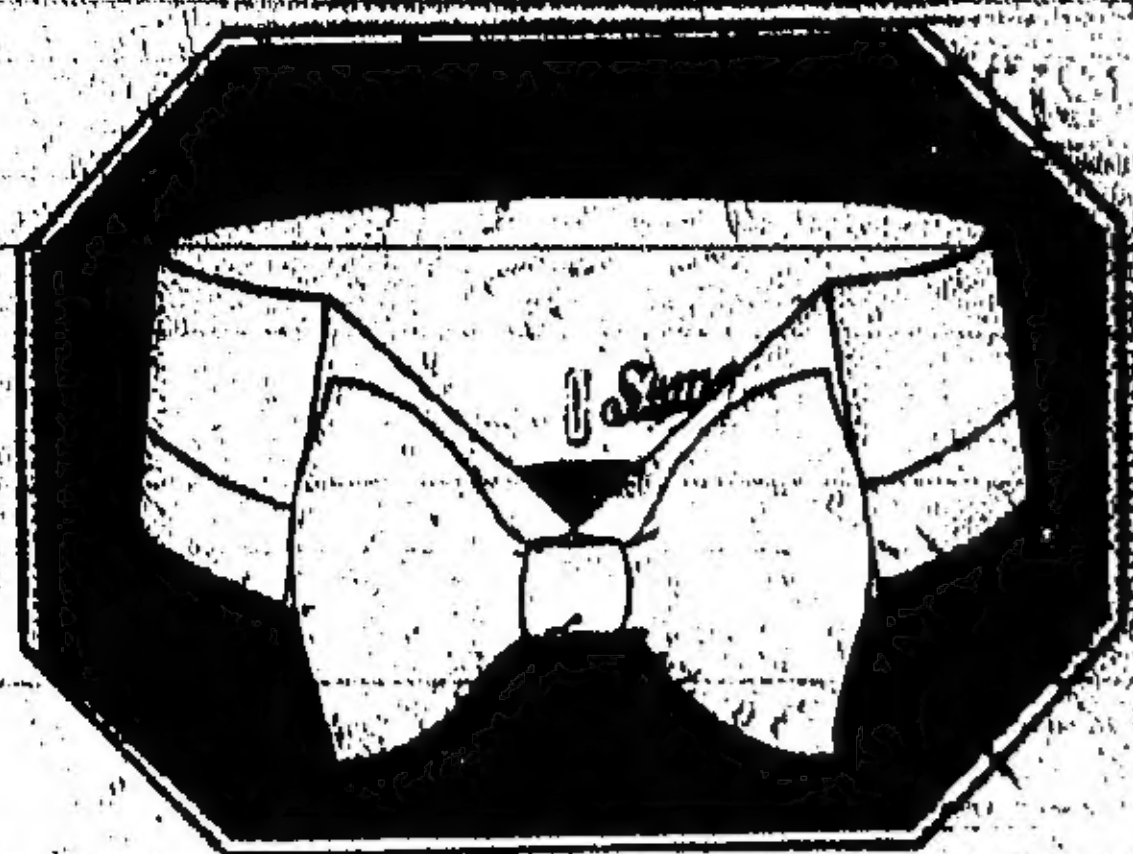
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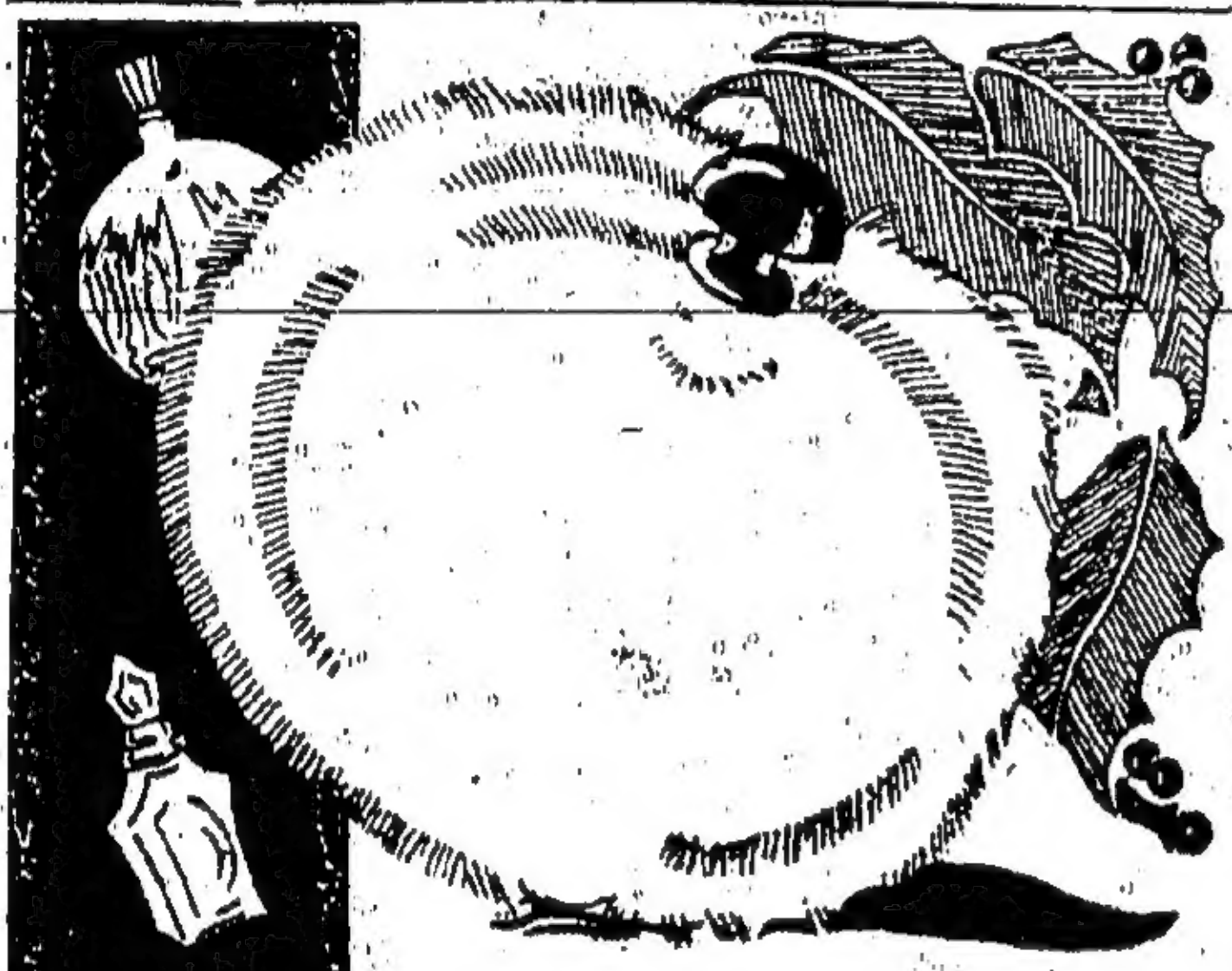
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INTERESTING EXHIBITION TO OPEN TO-DAY.

Hong Kong's naturalists will have plenty with which to satisfy their curiosity now that we have a local aquarium which will be officially opened to-day when the public will have an opportunity of seeing the very interesting exhibits which include different kinds of fish, snakes, monkeys, a porcupine, birds and lizards but not the least, a leopard cub. The premises are right in the heart of the city, being only about a hundred yards away from the Post Office, and as we have been informed, that the entrance fee will be a very reasonable one, we feel sure it will attract a large number of people.

Members of the Press and a few friends of the proprietors were shown over the premises yesterday by the proprietor, Mr. E. Allum Poon and Professor F. J. Sulzbach, the zoologist in charge of the aquarium, when one of the Colony's leading naturalists very kindly gave a short "talk" on the exhibits.

Bottom Sharks.

The exhibits are in glass cases and in the case of the different kinds of fish, the salt or fresh water, as the case may be, is kept purified by means of a special process of filtration.

Among these exhibits were two "bottom sharks" which live off the bed of the sea and thrive on other fish and crabs. It is not a dangerous species, though it does a lot of damage to fishing nets.

The "painted eel" is another extremely interesting and beautiful exhibit. It is very ferocious and frequents rocky coasts and coral reefs, and lives on other fish.

There are also specimens of the "puffer fish" which are noted for their greediness.

Tiger Fish.

Rock fish of different kinds, "tiger fish" a very ferocious looking exhibit which has sharp spines which are very poisonous; "sucker fish" which hang on to sharks, whales and other fish; a "sea horse," and many types of gold fish are all on exhibit.

Other interesting sea specimens, which people have rarely seen though they can be found in Hong Kong waters, are "sea cucumbers" of the red variety, "sea lilies" and "butterfly fish," and a very interesting type of turtle.

The strangest and most primitive looking exhibit, however, is a Salamander, a species which is only found in Japan and China. It has been described as the strangest animal in China, and is considered very dangerous, when full grown it is about five feet long.

Of land animals, there is a leopard cub about seven months old, which was caught somewhere near Wuchow. There are also two pretty little tree squirrels a porcupine and some monkeys—all from the Kwangtung district.

Poisonous Snakes.

There are also a number of snakes on exhibit, including two pythons, each measuring some twenty-one feet; some species of the "bandit snake" which are very poisonous; "rat snakes" big and small, which are fierce but not poisonous, and two "bamboo snakes" of a bright green colour. These look harmless enough but a bite from one of them is nearly always fatal.

A "civet cat," a lemur and kinds of lizards, known as the "gekko," fresh water tortoises and different species of birds all make up towards this interesting collection.

The exhibits will be changed from time to time, so as to give visitors the opportunity of making the acquaintance of as many local specimens of reptiles, fishes, and animals as possible.

Owing to the great educational value attached to a show of this nature, we understand the Government has waived the amusement tax which ordinarily would have been levied on the entrance fee.

THE TIENTSIN TROUBLES.

A JAPANESE VERSION.

[JAPANESE INFORMATION BUREAU.]

Tientsin, Nov. 8.—Japanese army headquarters at Tientsin report that, according to information given them from Chinese circles, looting started in the Native City at about 0.30 a.m. last night and a large number of armed Chinese in civilian clothes were seen around the San Pui Kuan district which they were patrolling.

At about 10.30 p.m. heavy firing was heard at a point to the southwest of the Native City. At 10.10 p.m. it seemed that disorder took place in the Native City, but the Japanese military officers, thinking that these disorders were not directed against the Japanese, gave orders to their men to maintain a strictly neutral attitude. But in order to protect not only the Japanese nationals, but all other nationals living in the Japanese Concession, they occupied the whole boundary line between the Japanese Concession and the Native City. Chinese marauders were fighting against the Japanese troops and the Chinese police forces on the north side of the Japanese Concession, in complete darkness. The nearest point to which the fighting raged was about 20 to 30 metres, and there was more at a further point, about 100 metres distant.

At about midnight the first line of Japanese troops on the right side proceeded to the southeast corner of the Japanese Concession, by motor truck in order to take up a defensive position, when one of the Japanese soldiers was shot dead as he left the truck, the bullet piercing his forehead, and death being instantaneous.

The Japanese troops then advised General Wang Shu Chang to give orders to his troops to withdraw to 300 metres from the confines of the Japanese Concession, in order to avoid any repetition of this fatal and unfortunate incident, but up till four o'clock this morning the Chinese had not ceased firing, and a Japanese Sergeant-Major was also killed. The Japanese Military Headquarters again advised General Wang to see that his troops withdrew to the prescribed 300 metres limit behind the borders of the Japanese Concession, giving him a time limit to carry this out, within two hours from four o'clock this morning.

The Japanese troops consider that these disorders were caused by Chinese internal strife and the General Officer Commanding the Japanese Troops issued the following Manifesto, explaining his attitude:—

General Kaibiki's Manifesto.

"Disorder broke out in the Native City unexpectedly. The Japanese Troops do not know the nature of this disorder, but as the Japanese Concession is very close to the Native City, fears were entertained that it might affect peace and order in the Japanese Concession, and also that it might affect the safety of Japanese nationals and their property and interests. Orders were therefore given to take the necessary measures to protect the Japanese Concession."

"These disorders arose out of Chinese political affairs, and the Japanese troops do not wish to interfere in such troubles, and will therefore maintain strict neutrality, siding with neither party. It is the aim of the Japanese troops to observe this strict neutrality, but if the honour of the Japanese troops is threatened, or Japanese interests are endangered, or any kind of persecution of Japanese nationals, takes place the Japanese troops will take the necessary steps for the defence of such rights and interests. Such disorders are very unfortunate for the various nationals, and they are also a great disaster for the Chinese people. The Japanese troops hope that peace and order will be quickly restored."

OPIUM ON FISHING BOAT.

MAGISTRATE MAKES CON- FISCATION ORDER.

Revenue Officer Humphreys prosecuted in a case before Mr. J. A. Fraser at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday when two Chinese were charged with possession of 87 taels of raw opium and 44 taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

The prosecuting officer told the Court that he stopped a boat which the first defendant was steering with second defendant in the bow and on searching the vessel he found the contraband goods. The first defendant admitted that the drug was his and added that he engaged the second defendant's boat to take him to Ling Tang.

After further evidence had been taken, the first defendant was fined \$7,000 or 12 months' hard labour while the second man was given three months. The boat was ordered to be confiscated.

HONG KONG STOCK MARKET.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

With the sudden drop in exchange yesterday morning, there was a much livelier tone in the market, with a general improvement in prices. At the moment buyers appear to be anxiously looking for stocks.

Banks were in demand at \$1,500. Unions were wanted at \$400. China Underwriters were in request at \$41.

Raubs were wanted at \$37. Wharves were in demand at \$150. Providents (old) were in demand at \$5.05, with sellers asking \$5.50. The new shares, after being done at \$2.40, closed in demand at \$2.35.

Hotels (old), which were dealt in at \$14.40, had buyers at the close at \$14.45 and sellers asking \$14.4.

Hong Kong Lands were done at \$79.5, \$79.5 and \$80, and at the close were in demand at \$79.5, with sellers asking \$80.

Ewos were wanted at Tia. 15.10, after sales being put through at \$15.20.

Trams were wanted at \$50.00. Sias Farlas were wanted at \$38. China Lights were wanted at \$27. Hong Kong Electric were in demand at \$75.

Cements (combined) were in request at \$14. Hong Kong Ropes, after being put through at \$17, closed in demand at \$17.50.

Dairy Farms were in demand at \$23. Watsons were in the market at \$16.

Constructions (old) were wanted at \$31, and the new shares, after being dealt in at \$24, closed with buyers at this figure.

Hong Kong Government Loan was wanted at \$3 per cent. premium.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The livelier tone mentioned in the morning developed into substantial activity, and a further enhancement in prices took place.

Banks were in demand at \$1,525. Unions were wanted at \$420, after sales being put through at \$415 and \$425.

Raubs took on quite a jump from Monday's rate, due to the unexpectedly higher dividend just declared—2/- against 1/- for the corresponding period last year—and were in demand at \$92.5.

Providents (old) were in request at \$5.10. The new shares were done at \$2.40.

Hotels (old) were in demand at \$15, as were also the new shares at \$14.4.

Hong Kong Lands were wanted at \$80. Humphreys (old) were in request at \$17.

Ewos were put through at Tia. 15.10. Trams were in demand at \$50.00. Cements (combined), after being dealt in at \$13.35, closed in demand at \$13.

Hong Kong Ropes were wanted at \$17.50. Dairy Farms were in demand at \$23.5.

Constructions (old) were the medium of sales at \$3.20 and \$3.30. The new shares were wanted at \$2.50, with sellers asking \$2.40.

ILL-TREATING A MUL-TSAI.

CHINESE WOMAN FINED.

Poo Sui-lan, described as the third concubine of a man living on the third floor of 20, Russell Street, was the defendant in a summons for assault before Mr. Williams at Central Magistrate's yesterday, when she was alleged to have ill-treated a mul-tai aged 12. The defendant pleaded that the girl had been disobedient.

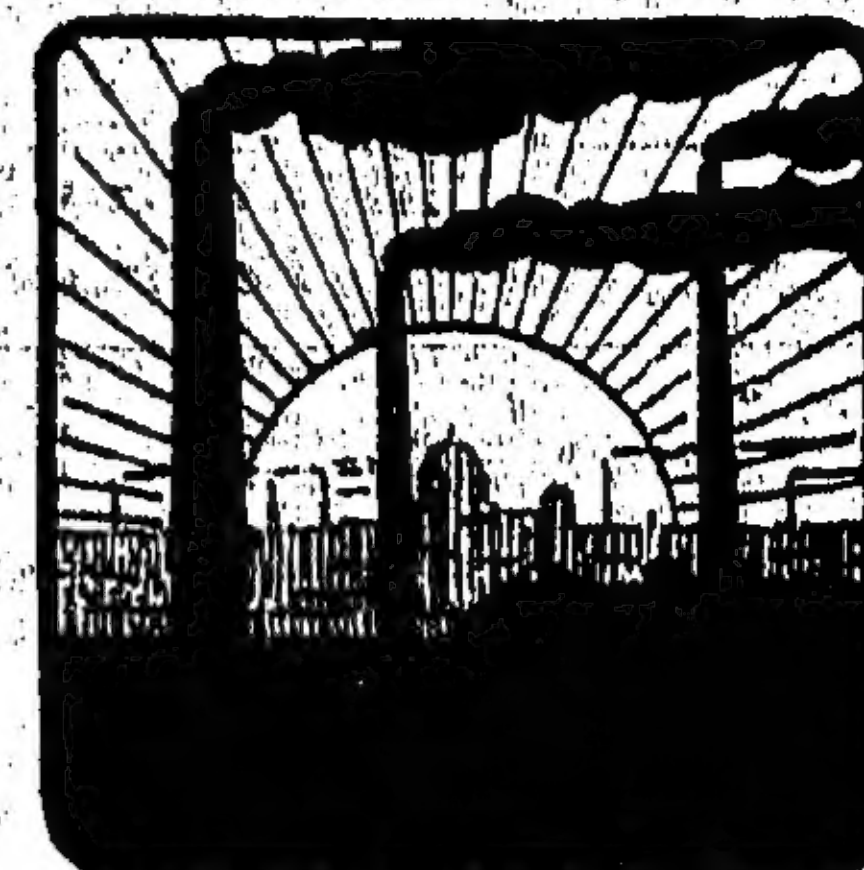
Giving the facts of the case, Mr. Q. A. Macfarland of the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs said that the girl was sweeping the floor when she was tripped over the broom whereupon she started to beat the girl. The wife of the chief tenant, apparently heard the beating as she called over the partition of her cubicle to the defendant to stop ill-treating the girl but this was ignored.

A former mul-tai of the first wife, who was on the premises at the time, saw the girl being beaten and she later took her away and treated her with medicine. The next day the girl made a complaint to her aunt when she was taken to a doctor, who, after examining her, gave a certificate regarding multiple injuries of a recent nature.

In reply to the Magistrate, the defendant said she knew now that it was wrong to beat the girl. She was fined \$50.

KAIPING COAL

FOR HOME, FACTORY, & POWER HOUSE



HOME,
FACTORY
AND
BUNKERS

POWER
HOUSE,
TUGS &
LOCOS.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents, Hong Kong.

CONSCRIPTION ARMED ROBBERY AT URGED FOR CHINA.

PLAN TO COME BEFORE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, November 18. Compulsory military training for every male Chinese citizen above 18 and below 40 or 45 is being advocated by the military in Canton. The matter will be brought up for consideration at the coming Fourth Plenary National Congress of the Kuomintang in Canton, which will open on Wednesday. It is believed no objection will be raised when the resolution is put to the vote.

The advocates of the scheme are formulating a plan to turn China into a military nation by forcing every able-bodied citizen to go through a strict term of military training. Factory workers, shop clerks, and farmers in rural districts will, if the scheme is enforced, have to spend a certain number of hours a week in military training under the direction of qualified officers. As far as students are concerned, military training should be included in the curriculum of the higher primary school, and not in the middle school.

INFANT WELFARE WORK IN CANTON.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION AND ADVICE CENTRE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, November 18. The Canton Y.M.C.A. is holding this evening a child health and welfare week. The affair is an annual one, and this is the sixth of the series. Health charts, cartoons depicting both the right and the wrong way of looking after children and hints about food for babies, clothing and toys are given. There are also available comparative tables showing infant mortality in various countries. The exhibits which are staged in the gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A. are open to the public free of charge in the afternoon from two to five o'clock and in the evening from seven to nine. Several trained nurses and doctors, are in charge, and giving, without fee, answers to all questions about child welfare. The exhibits will be on view until Saturday night.

The function will be inaugurated at a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium to-night, presided over by Mr. Kan Yu Man, a member of the Provincial Council of Kwangtung and concurrently Chief of the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs. Madams Sun, Po, who has always taken a keen interest in work for the promotion of child welfare, has kindly consented to act as honorary chairman of the movement. Mayor T. K. Ching will be one of the speakers of to-day's meeting.

IF YOUR STOMACH TORMENTS YOU.

DO THIS FOR QUICK RELIEF.

A great deal of digestive suffering is due to excess stomach acid, which causes heartburn, flatulence, stomach pain and other distressing symptoms. By taking "Bismarated Magnesia" after eating or when pain is felt you not only remove the cause of the trouble and instantly neutralise the harmful acid, but your digestive organs are soothed, healed and strengthened in a wonderful way, and normal, healthy digestion results. Because it is so quick, so safe, and so sure in ending digestive troubles, doctors everywhere recommend "Bismarated Magnesia" and use it in hospitals. "Bismarated Magnesia" is absolutely unequalled as an indigestion remedy and food corrective, yet a package (either powder or tablet form) costs but very little from any chemist. If your stomach ever torments you get "Bismarated Magnesia" at once and recapture the pleasure of care-free, painless digestion.

FIVE MEN RANSACK VILLAGE HOUSE.

TWO MEN CHARGED AT KOWLOON.

Alleged by the prosecution to be members of an original gang of five armed robbers, two men, Chung King Man and Li Fat, were charged before Mr. J. A. Fraser at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday afternoon with having committed an armed robbery at 7, Kai Hang Village, Kowloon City district, on the evening of October 18.

Detective Inspector Ellison, C.I.D., prosecuted, assisted by Inspector Smith, officer-in-charge of Kowloon City Police Station.

According to the prosecution, the two defendants, in company with three other men, not in custody, obtained admission to the house at about 8.30 p.m. on October 18 and threatened the occupants with a revolver. There were in the house at the time fourteen people altogether, consisting of Fok Chun, a schoolboy, and his relatives, and a number of friends. These people were bound and gagged by the robbers, who afterwards ransacked the house and made good their escape with money and jewellery to the total value of \$250.

The unfortunate inmates were able to free themselves after a short time, and proceeded to Kowloon City Police Station and reported the incident. As a result of police investigations the two defendants were arrested the following day, the first, Chung King Man, at Shum Shui Po, and the second, Li Fat, in Nathan Road.

At yesterday's hearing the police account of the robbery was borne out by the schoolboy, Fok Chun, and his mother, after which the case was adjourned.

JASCHA HEIFITZ.

CONCERT AT KING'S THEATRE NEXT MONTH.

The news, received yesterday, from the management of the King's Theatre, that Jascha Heifitz is coming to Hong Kong, will give a violin recital there on December 4th is extraordinarily welcome.

The memory of the concert he gave here some four years ago is still a very happy one in the minds of every music lover of the Colony. There are violinists and violinists but no one quite like Heifitz. His technique may be equalled, but there is no other musician to-day who combines with it his extraordinary personal magnetism and charm. His playing has an uncanny quality of its own. It seems hardly credible that the lovely sounds one hears can be made by human fingers manipulating an instrument made by human hands. It is no surprise to read that recently, after a concert, Heifitz was presented with a golden wreath inscribed:

"I would applaud thee to the very echo."

That should applaud again. The programme for December 4th will include Bach, Schubert, Debussy, Hoffman, Ravel, and Vivaldi, and one hopes that exquisite fragments of Debussy's "La fille aux cheveux de lin," for once one has heard Heifitz rendering it seems to be his one else ought to be allowed to play it. Mr. Heifitz will be accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Isadore Adlon.

Only one concert will be given, on December 4th, at 8.30 p.m.

HUMOURS OF TRAVEL IN CHINA.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ATTACHE LOOKS BACK
30 YEARS.

MASS PRODUCTION CORSETS FOR CHINESE WOMEN!

Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache of the American Legation in China, was the speaker at the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday, over which Sir William Hornell presided.

In introducing the speaker, Sir William said that Mr. Arnold had been over thirty years in China and that he would tell Rotarians of some of his experiences as a Commercial Attache "in this bewildering part of the world."

Mr. Arnold's address, which was frequently interrupted by laughter from his audience, is reproduced in full below.

HEADHUNTER AND FRUIT SALTS.

Mr. Arnold said:—It is a great pleasure to me as a member of the Shanghai Rotary Club to be here to-day as it is the first opportunity I have had of sitting with you and it is gratifying to note the enthusiasm with which this organization has gone forward. Years ago, when I was in the Customs Service, that is before I joined the Department of Commerce as Commercial Attache, I was associated with Mr. Jimmy Davidson, who was then an American but who has since become a Canadian, for business or other reasons I suppose—(laughter)—and he and I were in Shanghai together. We lived together as bachelors. Jim was a great organizer and I was not surprised at his trying to crack this hard nut in connection with the formation of the Hong Kong Rotary Club. (Laughter.) His great joy when he came back to Shanghai, after telling us of his experiences in the South Sea Islands and other places with names you could not pronounce, where he had organized Rotary Clubs, was his accomplishment in organizing the Hong Kong Rotary Club in which he took great pride. (Laughter.)

Old Days in Shanghai.

We were in Shanghai together in the days when there were very few motor cars there. In fact I think there were only six. He was the chauffeur and he and I drove round a great deal together in days when there were no traffic regulations when we ran up a few lamp posts and telegraph poles. Jim organized the Automobile Club of China with six automobile members. (Laughter.)

He was laid up in hospital afterwards with typhoid fever and when he was convalescing with a rather attractive nurse, he induced her to organize a Nurses' Association—(laughter)—so he just can't help it. It is born in him.

Jim was at the Consulate in Formosa for many years and he wrote a book on Formosa—(laughter)—which was another weakness he had and his wife evidently contracted the same weakness, shall I call it, in writing in the Rotarian Magazine of a trip round the world.

I succeeded him in Formosa in the Consulate where I had my first experience in trade development which probably encouraged me to take up my present position of commercial attache.

Some 25 years ago a party of us made a tour of the savage country of Formosa when we scaled Mount Morris (13,200 feet), having the distinction of being the first white people to go there in the heart of the savage country of head hunters. Our little party was held up by rain, so some of the days we had to spend in a savage village. One of the members of the party was out scouting and fell into a trap set for wild boar and cut his ankle. We had some nice white gauze to bandage it up and the savages, rather fancied the gauze, it being entirely strange to them. After a while some of them went off and came back with gashes in their arms, having deliberately cut themselves in order to get themselves decorated with this nice white gauze. We decorated as many as we could.

New Use for Eno's.
Then the old Chief, who was sitting there watching with wistful eyes, developed a headache and wanted a piece of the gauze put round his head as a crown. We were running pretty low on this gauze and we decided, instead, to give him a dose of Eno's fruit salts. We took out a substantial dose—a good handful—and put it in a bit of this gauze. Through our Amoy cook, who acted as interpreter, we managed to tell him, "Now, this is good for your headache so you had better take it." The Chief made a nice big bag of it with deer skin and hung it round his neck with the bag on his chest. After a time, on account of the rain, the Eno's fruit salts started effervescing in the bag and his idea was that this was due to the evil spirits entering the bag. When the bag had swollen to a nice big size and he thought all the evil spirits were inside it, he buried the bag and in the excitement he lost his headache. (Laughter.)

After this, Eno's fruit salts was at a premium and we disposed of the rest of the bottle for all kinds of things, including two suits and some bones. We might also have taken a couple of girls had it not been for the fact that Mrs. Arnold was with us. (Laughter.)

Strange Enquiries.

As Commercial Attache for our Department of Commerce, I have had some very interesting enquiries from time to time from the United States. I remember that not long ago one firm, a manufacturer of corsets, enquired about corsets, having read of the revolutionary ideas of Chinese women and he pictured these women taking to corsets. He figured there were 450,000,000 people and he thought there would be about 80,000,000 adult women in China and that, he felt, was a great number to work on for a start on mass production of corsets. He wanted information about Chinese women wearing corsets and I replied that I had no inside information. (Laughter.) I referred his enquiry to the Minister of Interior. (Laughter.) I have not heard from him or from Nanking yet. (Laughter.) He may be investigating the subject for all I know. (Laughter.)

A man living down in the South of the United States had figured for some years on taking a trip round the world and of visiting China and he had looked forward to it with great anticipation. Unfortunately, he had invested some of the money in stocks and things but conditions in the last few years had not been too good and he saw his surplus fading away, so much so that he had to give up the idea. He wrote saying that he had looked forward to the trip for 15 years and that he had bought trunks and bags. He felt the least he could do was to have them decorated with stickers of the various hotels in the Far East. After a while he might have been able to imagine that he had made the trip. (Laughter.) Anyway we scouted round and got the stickers for him as we didn't want to disappoint him. (Laughter.)

A Little Dirt.

There was a school teacher down in Ohio who was very keen on the idea of collecting various souvenirs from historic spots around the

world and her peculiar weakness in that direction was to collect little thimbles full of earth from various historic spots. She asked me once to get her a little dirt from the Great Wall of China. I was at Peking at the time, so I went out into the yard, got together what I considered a good thimble-full and sent it to her. Of course, you know what sandstorms are like in Peking—(laughter)—but there was a pretty good amount of dirt in it and I think it was all right and she was pretty well satisfied. (Laughter.)

We have various and sundry requests on these lines. One thing I have noticed in 17 years of this work, with the Department of Commerce, is that I do feel that manufacturers and business men abroad are developing a more intelligent interest in the outside world. Their enquiries are more intelligent. They ask questions more pertinent and take more interest in the replies. Now-a-days we have to check up our figures while in days gone by didn't matter much whether we left out a cypher. We now find we have to be very cautious about the figures we send out because they are likely to get into the hands of an expert and he may send them back and ask how we got them. (Laughter.) There is that phase of the situation which makes our work more difficult but in a sense more interesting because we feel that people are really asking for something that may be helpful in their business.

Fly-by-Nights.

We have, of course, always to contend with the concern that is interested to-day and, to-morrow, is no longer interested. There are also the "Fly-by-Nights" who are trying to do \$150,000 worth of business on a shoe string and trying to utilise the United States Government and every other Government for that purpose. (Laughter.)

We have also delegations that come from time to time, some rather worthy of a great deal of assistance, and others which are pretty well skulking parties seeing the country under the pretext of representing this or that organization. I notice, however, that most of our delegates have got to the point where their women folk seem to have more say than the man and most of their time seems to be given to shopping experiences.

Mr. Arnold concluded by extending the welcome of the Shanghai Rotary Club to members of the Hong Kong Club. He assured the gathering that the Shanghai Club would esteem it a pleasure to meet any of them at their luncheons held every Thursday.

Speaker Thanked.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell, on being called upon by the Chairman to express the thanks of the Club to the speaker, said:—Any of you who were watching me when our Chairman spoke just now might possibly have been reminded of a lecture which Father Byrne gave us on emotion some time back. He accompanied that talk with a series of diagrams showing faces giving various expressions, one of which was surprise and another consternation, and I think you will find that my face is a mixture of both. I wish—I really wish—that I had the facility that Mr. Arnold has of getting up and speaking in such a clear and, indeed, very interesting way. On your behalf I thank him very much.

The guests were Mr. W. J. Dymont (Yokohama), Mr. W. H. Clark, Mr. E. M. Raymond, Mr. F. Bunje and Mr. J. Wattie (all of Hong Kong). The Rev. Dr. P. Bruce Thornton, of Winnipeg, Canada, who was to have spoken on "The Canadian West," was unable to attend owing to illness.

Lost Sweep Ticket.

Sir William announced at the outset that a ticket in the Manchester November Handicap, issued by the Irish Hospital authorities, had been discovered in the room after the last meeting of the Club. The number of the ticket was B.O.D. 30648. He said if anyone wished to claim the ticket he supposed the owner would do so. "I would suggest that the ticket be put aside and if it should win \$100,000, the Rotary Club will be so wealthy that we will be able to build a hospital for the Government—(laughter)—which is badly needed."

A PEACEFUL AND HAPPY DISTRICT.

NEW ROADS AND POWER PLANTS ROUND KONGMOON.

WHAT RETURNED CHINESE ARE DOING AT KAUKONG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Kong Moon, Nov. 14.

The typhoon which threatened to descend upon Hong Kong last Wednesday, November 11, prevented two of the Hong Kong-Kongmoon steamers making their regular run to Kongmoon. The San Nam Hoi being the only steamer in port on Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Harvest.

The continued fine autumn weather is very favourable for the farmers engaged in the harvesting of the rice crop. Fortunately for the farmers and for the people of Kwangtung, the typhoon did not materialize. Much damage would have been done to the fruit and rice crops if the blow had come. Travelling about the country one sees many fields which should yield good returns. Men and women are busy in the fields from early morning until late in the evening during these November days reaping and threshing and carrying to their homes in the villages the baskets of rice and the huge bundles of rice straw.

Ducks and Geese for New Year.

Great flocks of tame ducks and geese are seen in various parts throughout the district, flocks numbering several hundreds herded by men and boys with their long bamboo sticks. These flocks present an animated sight as they pass along the road-way, or through the rice stubble, or as they disport themselves in a stream or wayside pond. When feeding time comes and the grain is thrown out from the baskets the performance makes a fascinating subject for a moving picture camera. These fine flocks estimated in dollars and cents promise considerable substantial returns for the owners as the New Year draws near.

New Roads.

The Kongmoon-Fatsan public highway is being rapidly pushed ahead. Buses are now running from Kongmoon to a point a few miles from Tongha, and from Nanyu to Shaping and to Koolow on the West River above Kaukong.

CREW'S WAGES.

OWNER OF SAN NAM KING LIABLE.

ORDER MADE FOR SALE OF SHIP.

Judgment for the plaintiffs in all three actions for wages claimed from Lau Yat, owner of the s.s. San Nam King, was given by the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kemp) in the Supreme Court yesterday. An order was also made for the sale of the ship.

The plaintiffs were (1) the crew of the vessel, including compradore staff and coolies; (2) Ignacio Maria Cordova, master; and (3) Antonio Pinto Marques, officer. The total of the claims amounted to over \$3,000.

Defendant contested the claims on the ground that the plaintiffs were engaged by the Lee Sai Steamship Company, who chartered the vessel. The ship had been lying in the harbour without undertaking any voyage and in the meantime had been seized.

Mr. Leo D'Almada, jr., instructed by Mr. B. D. Evans, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, appeared for the plaintiffs, while defendant conducted his own case. Crew's Legal Rights.

Giving judgment in the crew's case, his Lordship said:—I do feel sympathy with the owner of the ship, as he asks me to, but what I have to administer is the law. The law for the protection of persons employed in sea-going occupations provides that they should be able to claim against the ship for their wages. That law, of course, falls upon the owner of the ship.

I am quite prepared to believe that the obligation to pay the crew in the first instance did not rest upon him at all but upon the char-

A branch motor road is also open between Shaping and Kukfan opposite the large city of Kaukong. As soon as the gap is completed near Tongha market, it will be possible to travel by bus from Kongmoon to the West River to either Koolow, or Kukfan opposite Kaukong.

A Go-ahead, City.

The main street running from the wharf on the West River right through the extended area of Kaukong is now under construction. The street is fairly wide and is being well paved with a solid foundation of broken stone. This will bring the city of Kaukong more up to date. This is a very large and important city on the north side of the West River. There is much wealth represented in the city.

Many returned Chinese from abroad have their homes there. Many are ambitious to see Kaukong develop. The city is now supplied with an electric light plant. There is a rumour that a motor road is to be constructed from Paklai, the port of Kongmoon on the West River, direct to Kaukong along the west bank of the river. Should this rumour prove true it will mean the expenditure of a large sum of money, but it would be the completion of a project which in the future should make abundant financial returns for the promoters of the road.

Personals.

Miss L. Clement who has been on furlough in the U.S.A. for more than a year has recently returned to Kongmoon.

Rev. P. B. Thornton, D.D., who was for a number of years minister in St. Paul's United Church in Winnipeg, Canada, has been spending a few weeks in Kongmoon. Dr. Thornton is making a world tour having visited Palestine, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Miss E. A. Mitchell and Miss M. LeFevre of Siam were recent visitors in Paklai.

On the other legal points, I hold that the compradore's staff and the coolies are entitled to a lien for their wages as seamen. They are persons necessary for the working of the ship as a ship, and their wages have been allowed in at least one previous case here. They are not unlike the case of the purser in the English case cited, because the purser is not unlike, in some respects, the compradore. The purser and the compradore staff and the cargo coolies attend to what I might call the business of the ship though they don't attend to navigation.

I hold there is no right to ten days' double pay because I think the section in the English Statute clearly does not apply. At this stage, his Lordship pointed out that the writ of summons would have to be amended so as to include the names of the compradore's staff and to include reductions in two cases of the amount claimed, one from \$250 to \$141.50 and the other from \$770 to \$700.

Sale of Ship.

Continuing, his Lordship said: subject to that, judgment would be given against the ship for the amount claimed with costs, the costs to include maintenance at the rate of half wages from the date of the writ to the date of judgment. With regard to an order for sale asked for by plaintiffs, defendant asked for a three weeks' stay, saying he could raise the money in that time, but his Lordship finally made an order for sale with no stay, pointing out that defendant had had plenty of time in which to raise the money but had not done so.

The claims by the officers were also heard by his Lordship and judgment entered against the ship.

A NEW RANGE
OF
VIYELLA & VISYLKA

IN ATTRACTIVE combining shades suitable for Dresses and Suits. Also in pastel shades for making Childrens Dresses, nightwear and warm undies, for both children and grown-ups.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

MEZZANINE FLOOR.

Columbia
New Process RECORDS
A New Standard of Realism

RECORDS FOR THE KIDDIES
FOURTEEN SONGS FROM—
"WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG"
(1) HAPPINESS (2) MISSING (3) IN THE FASHION (4) HALFWAY DOWN (5) HOPPY (6) GROWING UP (7) BUCKINGHAM PALACE (8) POLITENESS (9) THREE FOXES (10) BROWNIE (11) MARKET SQUARE (12) THE CHEISTENING (13) LINES AND SQUARES (14) VESPERS
AND
THE KING'S BREAKFAST
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Ultra-violet rays make
Ava good for your
Skin

One of the most important discoveries ever made in the scientific care of the skin is the fact that fats and oils, when treated by ultra-violet rays, gain greater power to benefit the skin.

The special patented process by which Ava soap is made includes treatment of the ingredients by ultra-violet rays. That's what makes Ava so wonderfully good for your skin. You'll find it the smoothest soap you ever used. The quickest to get a snowy creamy lather. The longest lasting in fragrance because of the special Ava process.

Begin using Ava to-day and learn what this wonderful soap with its delightful Eau-de-Cologne fragrance can do for your skin—how fresh and soft it will keep it—how free from skin defects.

AVA
Eau-de-Cologne
SOAP

Sold by Chemists and Stores.
Single Tablets or Box of 3.
Tablets, also White Heather
Triple Milled Soap—Toilets
and Bath Tablets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in triplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Kowloon Quarry Lot No. 2," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 22nd day of NOVEMBER, 1931, for the occupation, for a period commencing from the date of notification of acceptance of tender and ending on 31st December, 1934, of the piece of parcel of ground as shown coloured red on a plan signed by the Director of Public Works and dated 8th November, 1931, and subject to the conditions which can be ascertained at the office of the Director of Public Works.

Upset annual fee \$4,900.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$100 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown in the event of the tenderer, whose tender is accepted, refusing to carry out the terms and conditions of his tender.

On the acceptance of a tender the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

HAROLD T. CRESLEY,
Director of Public Works.
15th November, 1931. [1476]

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of NOVEMBER, 1931, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tai Kok Tsz, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.				
No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2507.	Kowloon Island, between Nos. 2441 and 2472, Tai Kok Tsz.	As per sale plan.	31
				6,944

[1474]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of NOVEMBER, 1931, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tai Kok Tsz, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.				
No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Upset Price.
2	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2468.	Junction of Ha Tung Road and Lok Shan Road.	As per sale plan.	3
				204
				323

[1475]

MACAO RACES.

SUNDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER
FIRST RACE AT 1.30 p.m.

Admission to Public Enclosure, Cents 40.
Members MUST show their badge to gain Admission.
Tiffin can be procured at the Racecourse @ \$1.50.
Refer to Advertisement re Race Steamers.
[1479]

EURESOL

The Hair Lotion

FOR MEN

Delightfully soothing

& contains those

antiseptic &

germicidal

properties

specially suitable

for the hot weather

MAY BE HAD

WITH

OR

WITHOUT OIL

EACH \$2.50

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, HAPPY VALLEY, on MONDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1931, at 1.30 p.m.

All members are cordially invited to attend, and participate in any discussion which may ensue.

By Order of the Stewards,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 15th Nov., 1931. [1480]

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN QUEENSLAND).

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF

SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS per share on account of the financial year ending 31st MARCH, 1932, has been declared by the Directors of the Company in Brisbane, payable to Shareholders on the Registers at Brisbane and Singapore, on TUESDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1931.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the SINGAPORE TRANSFER REGISTERS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 8th DECEMBER, 1931 (Both Days inclusive) for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
DERICK & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Local Secretaries.
Hong Kong Bank Chambers,
Singapore, 7th Nov., 1931. [1487]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and **ENTRY FORMS** for the TWELFTH EXTRA RAUB MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1931 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RAUB COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, CAWSEWAY BAY, STRAITS and the SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ENTRIES CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON on THURSDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1931. [1488]

STOP THINKING ABOUT CARS

Give attention to the magnificent new British ones

HILLMAN
WIZARD
HUMBER
SNIPE

See them at the
DURO GARAGE
in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

GILMAN & Co., Ltd., Agents.
[A.R.2]

DEATH.

CAMPBELL.—On November 14, 1931, at London, Ella Grace, widow of the late Smollett Campbell, sometime Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs, in her sixty-ninth year.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ico House Street. Tel. 30251.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24512.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, November 18, 1931.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS, LIMITED.

THE British company which operates the air lines of the British Empire, known as Imperial Airways, Ltd., has just completed the seventh year of its existence. Its position is different from that of an ordinary transport company in that the British Government holds a small number of deferred shares in the company and has two representatives on a board of directors numbering seven all told. Under a contract made with the Government at the creation of the company in 1924 (an amalgamation of four pre-existing companies) Imperial Airways receives a gradually diminishing subsidy. The company, is a commercial undertaking, with its capital subscribed by the public, but, at the same time, it is a national undertaking to which the Government has given the task of developing air services connecting the more distant parts of the British Empire. It is an essential part of the responsibilities of Imperial Airways that the company should become a self-supporting commercial undertaking at the earliest moment, and the diminishing subsidy was devised with the object of stimulating continuous progress towards that end. The progress of the company, is therefore, the progress of British commercial flying, and the speech of its chairman, Sir Eric Gomers, to his shareholders each year is rightly looked upon as affording the best summary of the advance of British civil aviation.

The company has every right to be proud of what it has achieved in the brief period of its life. At the annual meeting, Sir Eric gave some illuminating figures showing its growth. It should be explained that its year is a financial one ending in March, so that any statement at an annual meeting in October is always six months behind—a considerable period in so rapidly expanding a business. This fact is emphasised because of the

great expansion which will take place in the course of the next few months. In 1924, the inaugural year of the company, only 1,760 miles of airway were in regular operation. This figure had only grown to about 2,100 miles in 1928-29; in 1929-30 it was 4,400 miles; and from the opening of the service from England to Central Africa in 1931 it was about 8,800 miles. With the extension of this latter service to Capetown at the end of this present year the total will be raised to about 12,000 miles.

In surveying the working of the company during the year 1930-31 the chairman had to report that, like all other transport companies, receipts had been affected by adverse conditions in world trade. This had been somewhat counteracted by economies in working. Revenue traffic was 300,700 ton-miles compared with 1,017,000 ton-miles in 1929-30 and 803,000 ton-miles for the previous year. The fall from 1929-30 was a little over 11 per cent, and that year was the best year to date. But by adjusting the capacity offered to meet the demand, the percentage of capacity filled was not seriously affected. The company sold 58.8 per cent of the capacity it operated, compared with 57.4 per cent in the previous year. As Sir Eric Gomers rightly remarked, there are few transport systems by air, land, or sea which can approach these percentages.

In actual miles flown the 1,295,848 miles of 1930-31 was not much short of the 1,345,217 miles of the previous year. The mail traffic on the Indian route continues its growth and in the year under review 534 tons (about 4,250,000 letters) were carried, a figure which may be compared with 451 tons (or about 3,500,000 letters) for the previous year. This service, it may be incidentally remarked, has been of great service to the commercial community, and the General Post has done much towards facilitating the use of the air mail.

The new blue pillar-boxes for this mail erected in busy quarters are a prominent feature of the London streets, and special stamps have been issued. The inclusive rate of sixpence a half-ounce letter from London to India, a distance of over 4,600 miles, is by far the cheapest in the world.

A final word may be said about the fleet of aeroplanes and flying-boats owned by the company. Recently three new flying boats were put on the Mediterranean section of the Empire routes. Each of these craft has four engines, which develop 2,520 horse power and is capable of flying on three engines only. They show a remarkable advance in commercial aircraft design, and that drawback to air-travel, noise, has been overcome in the most successful way. Passengers are able to converse without raising the voice. The new aircraft for the Cairo-Capetown service will have a cruising speed of about 120 m.p.h. Finally, it is satisfactory to note that the full obsolescence rate of 25 per cent of the value each year is being maintained, and no less a sum than £24,000 was set aside for this purpose in the year under review. The high reputation of Imperial Airways for safety is largely due to their policy of scrapping obsolete machines.

THE AMERICAN POLICEMAN

Most thoughtful people will endorse President Hoover's good word for the American police. Especially will they second that part of his message to the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, where he said:

"Instead of the glorification of cowardly gangsters, we need the glorification of policemen who do their duty and who give their lives in public protection. The police are the shock troops of society's war on crime and they must have the reinforcement of public support. Too often this support is wavering because some members of police forces have proved unworthy of the trust placed in them. Such betrayals are not to be condoned. But while politics

remains what it is in many large American cities, and the apathy of the American public continues, police officers who do their duty—especially unspectacular duty—must rank as heroes.

It has been said that a part of the traditional American tendency to take sides "agin' the government"—and the government's police arm—is due to a lawlessness that had its roots in untrammelled pioneering. This may have led American police to take the attitude that any citizen is ready to break the law, which is in striking contrast with the British officer's usual view that citizens will obey the law and will support him in enforcing it.

This may have developed, too, the discourtesy and reliance on "strong-arm methods" which too often mark American police. Any visitor from the United States who has ever watched a London policeman holding back with more words and impregnable good humour a tempestuous cockney crowd intent on pushing in to a football match—"Now, now, easy; they'll be able to start this match even if you aren't in there"—must have sensed not only the superiority of chaffing to bullying as a police measure, but also a different attitude on the part of the crowd.

May it not be that this difference has its source not only in the splendid traditions of Britain's police and their superior technique, but in our vastly better record of court convictions? Would not the morale of American police be tremendously improved by court reforms that would end a condition under which the policeman sees four-fifths of the criminals he apprehends turned loose through political intrigue or legal chicanery?

Certainly the police of America can do much to build up the hero's role for themselves. But the American public must also do its part.

A Canadian Suggestion.

It is understood that the owner of a number of Canadian newspapers has had the happy thought of paying England's debt to America by establishing saloons all along that "far flung bottle-line"—the Canadian frontier.

Judging by the profits that accrue to certain Canadian provinces within easy reach of the great American cities, in which the sale of liquor is controlled by Government, it must be admitted that this suggestion—from the financial aspect anyway—is eminently practical.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed on a Chinese by the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday when he was charged with the larceny of three silver cups and two cartridge cases, the property of Lance-Bombardier Dolman of Stonecutters Island.

Firing is to be carried out from Forts in the vicinity of Hong Kong on Sunday, November 19. From Stonecutters at 1 p.m.—Area West of Stonecutters and North of Green Island. November 22. From Lyemun at 10 a.m.—Area High Junk Bay and Tathong Channel. November 24. From Lyemun at 7 p.m.—Area as above. November 26. From Stonecutters at 10 a.m.—Area West of Stonecutters and North of Green Island. November 27. From Lyemun at 7 p.m.—Area High Junk Bay and Tathong Channel.

KUOMINTANG AND NANKING REGIME.

FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OPINION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, Nov. 18.

The Nanking Government is purely a dictatorship regime, asserted Mr. Li Wan Fan, member of the National Government and one of the delegates to the recent Shanghai Peace Conference, who spoke at the weekly memorial service this morning. Dictatorship, he said, is of two kinds, namely, personal dictatorship and dictatorship permitted under an administrative system.

In the opinion of Mr. Li, the Nanking Government is a combination of both, as the chairman of the National Government is also Commander-in-Chief of the National Forces. The five Yuan system, as worked by the Nanking regime, is subordinate to the chairman of the government and virtually encourages dictatorship. Such a system will never be acceptable to China, and is contrary to the Three Principles of the People, Mr. Li concluded.

As regards the subjects to be discussed at the coming Fourth National Congress to be held here on November 19, part of the agenda to be taken here and by the Nanking congress is tentatively as follows:

1. Upon the opening of the congress, both sides will issue circular telegrams announcing the unification of the Party.

2. Resolutions adopted by the Fourth National Congress called by both sides shall be forwarded to the 1st plenary session of the Fourth (new) C.E.C. for consideration and execution.

3. Both sides shall jointly discuss and decide upon the mode of nominating candidates for the new members of the Fourth C.E.C. and C.S.E.

4. The first plenary session of the Fourth Central Executive Committee shall revise the Organic Law of the national government as well as reorganise the national government.

Thus, a solution of all the more important political, military, financial and Party questions has thereby been reached.

CANTON BANDIT OUTRAGE.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A JUNK.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, Nov. 18.

Another outrage was enacted in Canton, yesterday morning when bandits attempted to blow up a junk on anchor its owners refusal to come through with the "protection fees" demanded. The junk was about to leave Canton for Shi Kiu when without warning a bomb exploded in one of the cabins reserved by the bandits disguised as passengers. The explosion was so terrific that a large hole was torn off the partition walls of the cabin. Windows were shattered by fragments of steel. A woman passenger, who was occupying the room adjacent to the one reserved by the bandits, was injured. A member of the crew was also injured. Both injured were rushed to a hospital nearby for medical attention. Their injuries, however, were not serious.

(Continued on next Column.)

★ Local Notes and Events ★

from the files.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Yesterday the police and employees in the Registrar-General's office started work in connection with the taking of the census.

The Puisse Judge yesterday read a severe lecture to an amateur lawyer, a Chinaman, whose quaint production had caused the Court considerable trouble.

Brig-General E. G. Broadwood, A.D.C., C.B., commanding the troops in the Orange River Colony, has been appointed Major-General to command the troops in South China, to succeed Major-General V. Hattori, C.B.

Viceroy Shun, about whose movements there have been no little mystery since the arrival of his successor at Canton, has made an unostentatious landing in Hong Kong, but leaves to-day with his retinue on board the *Demarua* for the North. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, Nov. 18, 1906.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The Proposal to give a Masonic Ball to the Prince Albert Edward and George of Wales has now been definitively decided on, all the lodges having passed resolutions in support of it. We notice that, at (Continued on Previous Column.)

WORLD'S MONETARY
SYSTEMPLEA FOR REINTRODUC-
TION OF SILVER

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.
A plea for the British Government, if possible with the support of the Dominions, to convene, or to agree to participate in an international conference with a view to the re-introduction of silver into the world's monetary system, was advanced by Sir Robert Horne, chairman of the Silver Association (which was recently promoted by the China Association), in a long article in the *Times*.

He reiterates the suggestion that central banks might be authorised to keep a proportion of their metallic currency reserve in silver, and declares that the Silver Association is convinced that a powerful group of communities, such as the British Empire and the United States, could do much to mitigate the worst effects of currency fluctuations. Though complete international agreement is perhaps at present impossible, nothing is more likely to assist it than an agreement between the British Empire and the United States, with the co-operation of France. If, as the result of such an agreement, silver were re-introduced into the world's monetary system the present depression would end and prices could be rendered comparatively stable and on a higher level.

British Government Against
Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 17.
The Government does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by calling an international conference on silver, declared Mr. N. Chamberlain in the House of Commons when replying negatively to the two-fold suggestion for an international conference for the stabilisation of silver and a conference of Anglo-Chinese and Indo-Japanese views for the establishment of a silver currency in the Far East.

HONG KONG
CURRENCY
REPORTCOMMENT BY "FINANCIAL
TIMES"

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.
The *Financial Times* commenting on the Hong Kong currency report points out it was compiled before the suspension of the gold standard by Britain. While this fact would have strengthened the decision against immediate stabilisation, of the dollar, the knowledge thereof could scarcely have altered the direction of other arguments.

"FROZEN" CREDITS IN
GERMANYMAY BE DISCUSSED IN
PARIS

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, Nov. 15.
In connection with the suggestion that Sir John Simon, during his visit to Paris to attend the League Council meeting, would also engage in informal conversations with M. Briand and Herr Von Bülow regarding German reparations and the 200,000,000 short term credits "frozen" in Germany, it is understood that Sir John Simon does not intend to negotiate with the French Government during his stay.

Doubtless, he will sense the atmosphere in such conversations as he may have with members of the French Government.

Sir John Simon's role will, however, be one of a listener rather than a talker, as his sole reason for coming to Paris is to deal with the Sino-Japanese question, which he has been studying hard since he went to the Foreign Office.

"CREATOR OF MODERN
MOROCCO"PAYS VISIT TO LONDON
ON 77th BIRTHDAY

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 17.
Marshal Lyautey, who celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday today, is paying a short visit to London as the guest of the United Associations of France and Great Britain.

The "Creator of modern Morocco" was greeted at Victoria last night by the French Ambassador, a representative of the War Office and members of the French Colony, and later at a dinner in his honour paid tribute to Britain's genius for colonial administration.

"FIVE POINTS" STILL STUMBLING BLOCK

ROUND TABLE
CONFERENCECOMMUNAL QUESTION
STILL UNSETTLED

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 16.
The position of the Indian Round Table Conference took a more hopeful turn to-day, and it now seems certain that the final plenary session will not take place this week.

Three questions upon which delegates' views have not been expressed, namely the Army and External Affairs, commercial discrimination, and finance, are now under discussion in the Federal Structure Committee.

This favourable development was made possible by the response to an appeal by Lord Sankey at today's meeting supported by Lord Reading, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and the Prime Minister.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised the Government's very strong desire to hear an expression of the delegates' opinions. He understood there was some reluctance on the part of the committee as a whole to discuss these questions until the communal settlement was achieved.

The position could, however, be safeguarded by making it clear that the delegates were speaking with all reserve pending the settlement of other matters.

The Government would be very disappointed indeed if these subjects were not discussed.

After the adjournment, during which the Muslim delegation were consulted, Mr. Jinnah said he was authorised to agree to a discussion, with the reservation that until Mussalmans' demands and safeguards were incorporated in constitution it would not be acceptable to them.

Sir Muhammad Shaif endorsed this view and Lord Sankey congratulated them on the conciliatory spirit they had shown. Doctor Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes agreed to proceeding with the discussion subject to a similar reservation. Sardar Ujjal Singh and Mr. Gopinath also agreed that the working of the committee should proceed unimpeded in hope of reaching an agreement on the most difficult problem later.

The chairman then called on Sir Tej Sapra to speak on the Army and external relations. Discussion proceeded and will be continued to-morrow.

Question in Commons.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill asked the Prime Minister, whether, in the event of his arbitration on the Indian communal difficulties being accepted, his award would be binding on the Government and Parliament.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald replied that on condition every member of the Round Table Minority Committee agreed in writing to accept his proposals and pledged himself to support and work within them until such time as an agreement was reached among the minorities themselves, he had offered to decide on a scheme which could be put into operation temporarily. If requested to do so he should do it with the approval of the Government, but the Government knew that no solution could be final without the sanction of Parliament.

R.100 SOLD FOR SCRAP
METAL

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.
The giant airship R.100 has been sold to a London firm of metal merchants for dismantling purposes, this being the sequel to the Premier's announcement in the House of Commons in September, that the airship would be disposed of owing to economy needs.

The huge dirigible made a successful flight to Canada in 1930.

WORLD ARMAMENT TRUCE

ACCEPTED BY ALL
GOVERNMENTS

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Nov. 16.
The one year armaments truce, beginning from November 1, has been accepted by all Governments invited to attend the Disarmament Conference in February next, states a circular letter sent by the Secretary-General to the League, to all Governments concerned.

"Compromise Formula" Criticised
JAPANESE OFFICIALS ANNOYEDU.S. EFFORTS TO PERSUADE JAPAN TO EVACUATE
FORBIDDEN TERRITORY

BUT WILL NOT USE FORCE TO BACK UP DEMANDS

GENERAL MA DELIVERS ULTIMATUM TO JAPAN

[REUTERS AND BRITISH WIRELESS.]

THE REPORT THAT MR. YOSHIZAWA AND DR. ALFRED SZE WERE "PREVENTED" FROM ADDRESSING THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE LEAGUE APPEARS TO HAVE CAUSED ANNOYANCE IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES, WHICH ARE OF THE OPINION THAT IT IS IN THE LEAGUE'S INTEREST, AS WELL AS JAPAN'S, THAT THEIR RESPECTIVE SPEECHES SHOULD BE MADE PUBLIC, AS WORLD OPINION WILL BE UNABLE TO JUDGE THE MERITS OF WHATEVER DECISION IS REACHED IF THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE EXPOSITIONS ARE KEPT SECRET.

CONFIDENCE IS EXPRESSED THAT MR. YOSHIZAWA'S EXPOSITION WILL RESULT IN A FAVOURABLE DECISION FOR JAPAN.

MILITARY TRUCE MAY BE CALLED

PARIS, November 17.

THE MYSTERIOUS "COMPROMISE FORMULA" IS STILL VERY MUCH ALIVE, ACCORDING TO L'EXCELSIOR WHEN DECLARING THAT GENERAL DAWES, SIR JOHN SIMON AND MR. MATSUDAIRA DISCUSSED THE IDEA IN LONDON, WHICH, WITHOUT FIXING DEFINITE DATES, AIMS AT ENABLING THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO WITHDRAW HER TROOPS UNDER THE BEST CONDITIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF HER NATIONALS.

MEANWHILE, A MILITARY TRUCE WILL BE CALLED WHILE CHINA AND JAPAN NEGOTIATE DIRECTLY. THERE IS NO INDICATION, HOWEVER, OF ANY "COMPROMISE" SO FAR TO COME AS A PURVIEW AT THE PRESENT MEETING. IT IS CLEAR, HOWEVER, THE NEED FOR SOME SUCH FORMULA DOMINATES THE PRESENT AIMS.

GENERAL DAWES' ACTIVITY REFLECTS THE LIVELY AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROCEEDINGS. BEFORE THE PRIVATE MEETING THIS MORNING GENERAL DAWES SAW MR. MATSUDAIRA.

AS SURMISED DR. SZE AND MR. YOSHIZAWA KEPT THEIR SPEECHES IN THEIR POCKETS YESTERDAY AT THE EXPRESS WISH OF THEIR COLLEAGUES, WHO WERE ANXIOUS THAT THE DELIBERATIONS WOULD NOT BE COMPROMISED FROM THE OUTSET BY THE DISPUTANTS FORMALLY SETTING FORTH APPARENTLY IRRECONCILABLE DEMANDS.

A SIMILAR DESIRE TO KEEP THE AVENUES OPEN TO EXPLOIT A SPIRIT FOR A COMPROMISE INSPIRES M. BRIAND'S WISH FOR PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS, IF POSSIBLE, UNTIL PROMISING OUTLINES FOR A FORMULA DEFINITELY EMERGE.

IT IS LEARNED THAT DR. SZE ASKED FOR PERMISSION TO ADDRESS LAST NIGHT'S PRIVATE MEETING BUT DESISTED AT M. BRIAND'S REQUEST.

PARIS, November 17.

Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese delegates were invited to attend the private meeting of the Council which met at 10.30 a.m. It is understood that questions of procedure are being discussed, but that a public meeting may be held later to-day.

MUKDEN, November 17.

GENERAL MA CHAN SHAN HAS DELIVERED AN ULTIMATUM TO THE JAPANESE TO EVACUATE THE NONNI RIVER AREA.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE

NEW YORK, November 17.

The American attitude towards Japan as set forth in the *Herald-Tribune* is that the State Department is sending firm notes to Tokyo, declaring that the United States supports the League efforts to persuade Japan to evacuate forbidden territory in Manchuria. Simultaneously, however, the Japanese Ambassador was privately assured by Washington that the United States will not go to the extent of backing up her demands by force.

MORE DATA REQUIRED FROM JAPAN AND CHINA

PARIS, Nov. 17.

The Council separated at 12.45 after listening to M. Briand's exposition of the situation and a report of negotiations with the Chinese and Japanese delegations.

It became clearer and clearer that the chief, and practically only, stumbling block is the famous "five conditions" and it was decided to adjourn until to-morrow to enable M. Briand to give more detailed information on the specific points involved in the Japanese demand.

It is understood they will be asked to furnish details of what treaties are involved; thus it will be possible to appreciate to what degree the question of the safety of nationals is involved in these treaties, and to what degree it is a matter purely of economic interests.

When this data is obtained the Council will explore the avenue calculated to bring about an understanding.

NEXT MEETING TO-DAY

PARIS, Nov. 17.

The following communiqué was issued at the conclusion of this morning's private sitting, which terminated at 12.45 p.m. — "The

members of the Council, other than the representatives of the two disputant parties, met this morning for an exchange of views. It was agreed in the present state of the question, and with a view to obtaining certain information, that they be requested to their next meeting which will not be held until Nov. 18 at 11 a.m. During that meeting the members of the Council will discuss the fixing of a date for the next public meeting."

BRITISH PRESS RETICENT

LONDON, Nov. 17.

While the British Press devotes considerable space to reports of yesterday's session of the League Council, the disposition in London is to refrain from comment at the present stage of the deliberations.

Political observers here, however, are relieved that yesterday's proceedings were steered through without public controversy between the parties in dispute.

Meanwhile, the French Press is devoting considerable space to comment. Perhaps the most interesting of which is that of *Le Matin*, which is of the opinion that it is better for the League to act directly through its agents in Manchuria, rather than to emphasise the Council, meeting too much, and says it is useless to discuss the various articles of the Covenant of Paris while clashes are still to be feared in Manchuria, therefore, diplomatic representatives in the Far East should be given instructions permitting them to intervene with greater efficiency.

RUSSIA NEUTRAL

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A further categorical denial of reports stating that Soviet troops are assisting the Chinese in Manchuria was issued to the Press by the Attaché to the Soviet Embassy in London. He declared that Soviet troops were not participating in any form whatever.

ALL DANGER OF BREACH
OVER?

PARIS, Nov. 16.

All danger of a breach over the Manchurian question has definitely ended. This is the belief widely shared as a result of to-day's meeting of the League Council, at which there was nothing to suggest or hint of any course being taken by way of enforcing the resolution passed by the Council on October 24.

The opening of the proceedings suffered expressive publicity with the disturbing rattle of camera shutters and the flash of magnesium exploding like gunshots. The dominating fumes were so distressing that they caused M. Briand to suffer a violent attack of coughing.

M. BRIAND SUMS UP

In summing up the Manchurian position, M. Briand said, that notwithstanding the October meeting of the Council, being unable to obtain the consent of the two parties concerned to the draft resolution, the resolution was still of great moral importance.

(Continued on Page 12.)

BRITAIN'S PLANS TO
CHECK DUMPINGBILL TO BE RUSHED
THROUGH PARLIAMENT

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.
The time for more dumping is past," declared Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons to-day, outlining the Government's plans for checking imports which have been excessive in recent weeks, in anticipation of the imposition of Customs duties.

Mr. Runciman announced that a Bill would be introduced to-morrow and enacted before the end of the week, empowering the Board of Trade to impose a duty up to one hundred per cent upon the "useful range" of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

The announcement was greeted by loud Conservative cheers.

It was the concluding day of the debate on the Address in Reply to Mr. Runciman's statement had been awaited with the keenest interest.

It is believed that the Bill will have passed through all its stages by Thursday. The emergency powers granted under the Bill will operate for a period of six months.

Abnormal Imports.

Mr. Runciman explained that in anticipation of possible changes in British fiscal policy there been an abnormal volume of imports. Two years ago when trade was active, the importation of Class B or manufactured and mainly manufactured articles were at the rate of twenty eight million pounds per month. For the ten days of November they were at the rate of thirty five million pounds per month.

Government had to deal with each problem as it arose, practically and without preconceptions.

The permanent way of restoring the trade balance was by expanding exports rather than by curtailing imports but the two things were not incompatible and he hoped that British purchasing capacity abroad would be reactivated for essentials. To allow goods to be imported in the present abnormal quantities would defeat the ends of the Chancellor of Exchequer if he were later to impose duties.

Agriculture Not Included.

The Government, Mr. Runciman stated, had not included agriculture in the solution of the difficulties of which the Minister of Agriculture was already at work—and had chosen Class B manufactured and mainly manufactured goods to which to apply the Act because they would be able to make a large and effective selection within this class without detriment to other industries and without increasing the cost of living.

Mr. Runciman's statement was received with loud cheers by the Government's supporters.

Of Flexible Character.

Introducing the Bill, in accordance with his statement, Mr. Runciman said that it would be limited, but of a flexible character, conferring powers to impose duties on certain classes of goods, within limits.

The Government wished to prevent importers from forestalling the duties which might be imposed later as part of a settled scheme of tariffs.

Care had been taken in drafting the Bill to avoid rigid provisions likely to be disadvantageous to exchanges. Sterling, therefore, would be protected by checking unnecessary imports.

Britain, at last vouchsafed a definite indication of the Government's intentions to redress the trade balance, has been amazed or delighted (according to the viewpoint) to hear such full-blooded proposals from the lips of Mr. Walter Runciman, who has hitherto been a staunch Free Trader.

"It is no use taking half measures," declared the President of the Board of Trade, at the same time deprecating "unscientific panic legislation."

"A Forestalling Bill."

For example, he said, the Government does not intend to ignore the great shipping industry. It was also determined to do nothing to hinder the payment of foreign debts to Britain. He held that one useful investor was worth more than seventy Acts of Parliament, but in the meantime, the imports of goods of the class to which the Bill would apply had increased to 229,000,000 in the first ten days of November and any steps to be taken to curb this must effectively reduce the strain on our purchasing power abroad.

The Bill would confer emergency powers. "It is a forestalling Bill," and therefore does not include agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture is preparing proposals which will be ready shortly.

Incidentally, when reviewing foreign influences, Mr. Runciman remarked that the Sino-Japanese trouble was having a direct effect on some of our industries. There was no doubt that the boycott of Japanese goods had naturally led to a slightly increased demand for British textiles in China.

(Continued on Previous Column.)

PROTECTION OF
EMPIRE TEASTRONG PLEA BY SIR
CHARLES MCLEOD

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.
A strong plea for the protection of Empire tea, was advocated by Sir Charles McLeod, when addressing the Royal Empire Society. He contended that all requirements of the Empire could be met by Empire-grown tea, but for years Britain had suffered the dumping of tea grown in the Dutch East Indies, which was admitted free in Britain whereas Holland imposed an import duty on ten of seven pence per lb. Moreover the Dutch Indies' tea was blended with other teas unknown to the public. Meantime the Empire tea industry was suffering heavy losses, the selling price not covering the cost of production and many tea companies in India and Ceylon were in a serious position.

Empire producers were ready to agree to an imposition duty, provided a substantial preference was given to Empire tea.

BUY BRITISH
PRODUCTSPRINCE OF WALES APPEALS
TO BRITISH PUBLIC

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.
The Clarion cry of "Buy British" was uttered by the Prince of Wales in a stirring speech, which was broadcast, at the inauguration of the Empire Marketing Board's great campaign to-day.

The Prince declared that buying British also implied selling British, and to accomplish this it needed good honest team work all along the line.

His Royal Highness urged his listeners to "Buy home products first, and Empire products second."

RUGBY, Nov. 16.
The Prince of Wales said he backed the appeal not only as a consumer but also as a farmer and breeder in both England and Canada, as Master of the Fishing Fleet he was concerned to see the arduous labour of the fisherman justly rewarded, and as one who was able to travel widely in the Empire Overseas and to realise how greatly their prosperity and their ability to buy from the United Kingdom depended upon their finding in Britain markets for their own produce.

WEATHER REPORT

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.50 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone over N.E. China is strengthening. The typhoon appears to be about 100 miles S.W. of Guam, its direction of motion is uncertain.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine to cloudy.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following typhoon warning has been received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—
Manila, Nov. 17, 8 a.m.—Typhoon in about 14deg. Long. E. and 10deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

SIGNOR GRANDI IN
AMERICA

WELCOMED BY MR. STIMSON

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.
The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Grandi, arrived here to-day, and was welcomed by Mr. Stimson. They immediately proceeded to the White House.

Mr. Runciman finally gave an assurance that there need be no patience over the Imperial Economic Conference because it was not being held until July. A Cabinet sub-committee was already dealing with questions relating to the Conference.

Sports News

SHANGHAI V. UNITED SERVICES.

A LONG AFTERNOON IN THE FIELD.

SERVICES' SPLENDID FIELDING.

At one o'clock yesterday a twelve-sided match was started between Shanghai and the United Services. Elliott and Cook came in for Merritt and Sub-Lieut. Hurgraves for the Services. I am doubtful about his name and apologies are tendered if incorrect. After a drizzle yesterday morning, the day cleared up and the wicket was much harder than one expected although it still took spin and the ball did not fly about as it sometimes does. D. lost the toss and Shanghai batted.

The Play.

Kermani and Simpson opened the innings at 1.05 p.m. and Hamilton bowled at the Yard end. Two past cover came from the first ball and nothing more. Mirehouse bowled from the Law Courts end and off his fourth ball Simpson made a shocking shot towards third man, but it fell safe. A maiden. Hamilton then bowled another. So did Mirehouse. Things were on quietly until Kermani hooked Mirehouse for four and then nearly ran Simpson out. The left-hander's next ball would have been out if Mirehouse had had two slips. Then Hamilton, who was bowling a lot of yorkers, bowled a maiden. Runs continued to come slowly and Simpson was palpably uncomfortable with Mirehouse. In the latter's sixth over Simpson was nearly c and b off the first ball and off the second put up a slow chance between first and second slip which each could have taken but which managed to miss. With thirty up. Hunting relieved Hamilton and was lucky to clear the first ball clear of second slip standing wide.

Slow Scoring.

At forty-five, scored in fifty minutes, Barlow relieved Mirehouse who had bowled very well, sending down nine overs for seventeen. Next over Simpson, who had scored nine singles in fifty-five minutes, put Hunting past cover for four to send fifty up. Later on, Simpson snicked two fours off successive balls from Hunting to fine leg—both lucky shots. After an hour's play seventy went up. Scoring had brisked up and at seventy-five Burnett went on with his slow. Seven came from the first over, and I was surprised to see he continued with Hunting instead of giving Anstruther a chance at the top end. The batsmen then proceeded to treat Burnett as Hong Kong treated Madar, and Simpson touched one gently to Moir in the slips. (89-1-29.)

Good Captaincy.

Anstruther went on at the Yard end and Burnett, having broken the stand, very wisely put Mirehouse back. Next over Kermani completed his fifty after batting just on ninety minutes. Next over Mirehouse had his reward. Kermani had hooked his first ball for four but the third ball was very much faster and a perfect length. It beat him all ends up. (97-2-54.) At 101 Kermani should have been taken at mid-on but the fieldman could not quite get to it. A long hop two balls later was hooked hard to the square leg boundary. At 108 Hamilton relieved Anstruther thereafter the score mounted steadily if not rapidly.

An Excellent Change.

At 110, Burnett went on and 190 went up quickly but he got his wicket in the next over when Booth drove him straight and was well taken by Barlow. (105-3-28.) Cook came in and had two fours and a single off the rest of the over. Burnett then went off for Anstruther and as usual had another wicket as Cook, after square cutting nicely for four, was caught in the slips. (190-4-14.) R. S. Elliott came in, as Leach changed the order to put in his hitters. As a matter of fact they did not hit noticeably until Barton cracked Anstruther straight over his head and square out him for four in the same over. A hundred and ninety were up. Elliott next over sent up the second century with a pretty shot to square leg. He had, however, been very nearly out looking one up the ball before. Next over Younger rushed in to a lofted drive from Elliott but just over-ran it and had to take it in an awkward position. The ball dropped out of his hands. Then Barton popped back to Anstruther and popped it up towards square leg. Shaw ran across and threw about six feet of himself along the ground to take a lovely catch. (207-5-48.)

The Hitters.

Torry Wilson then came in and despatched his first ball to the City Hall boundary. Tea was then taken—but a very prompt tea. Possibly this was why Elliott was caught by Barlow at mid-on off Hamilton from the first ball. (211-6-10.) Leach came in—hit a single and Torry straight drove a nice four all along the ground. Mirehouse went on for Anstruther. Wilson asked him to long stop for three and Leach straight drove a four. Torry banged another four from Hamilton but was bowled in trying to repeat the stroke. (228-7-18.)

Fair to Warner.

With Madar in, things quietened, chiefly because Hamilton and Mirehouse were bowling excellently and the Services were fielding magnificently in spite of having had two and a half hours of pretty hot work. Madar had a beautiful late cut and Leach might have been taken at deep square leg but it was the beast of a catch. Hunting went on and Leach hit him for four fours and a single in one over, but only after the aforesaid chance. Leach then proceeded to lash out at Mirehouse and had a couple more fours. However, Anstruther went on and got the Shanghai skipper taken at the wicket when four short of his half century. (285-8-48.)

Madar was cutting nicely but otherwise was rather dull, and so was Coward. Burnett went on but they only took big singles off his first over. With three hundred on the board the funeral display seemed unnecessary. Coward evidently felt it and hit Burnett for four and was out with honour trying to hit him for six. (308-9-10.) Murray had a gallant beat at Anstruther but the ball kept low and he was bowled. (308-10-9.) Mirehouse bowled for Burnett.

Commentary.

At present there is little to say on the match, save that the Services fielded splendidly over four hours hard cricket, of which the first three hours were pretty hot. It is true they put down one or two catches, but I have seldom seen more "certain" fours saved for a single. Their bowling was limited. Anstruther brought off a fine performance with five for thirty-nine, but although Mirehouse and Hamilton cannot compare in figures, I thought they earned as much glory for their steady excellence. Burnett, as Captain, gave what I thought was a perfect display of judgment as a skipper. As a bowler he has a perfect sense of his own limitations and the way he brought off three times his "Invitation to the six" and then went off was splendid, although I suspect a little bit of humour in one of them. Shanghai batted very well. Donald Leach could, I think, have made a hundred had he wished, and Torry and Sam Isaacs frankly hit as did Murray and Coward. But the rest were, I think, all out. Unless the Services collapse, I fear there will be a draw to-morrow.

R. ABBIT.

PRESENT SCORE AND ANALYSIS.

First Innings of Shanghai.			
S. R. Kermani, b Mirehouse	64		
P. V. Simpson, c Moir, b Burnett	29		
A. J. Barton, c Shaw, b Anstruther	48		
R. Booth, c Barlow, b Burnett	28		
H. J. M. Cook, c Mirehouse, b Anstruther	14		
R. S. Elliott, c Barlow, b Hamilton	10		
T. W. B. Wilson, b Hamilton	18		
D. W. Leach, c Shaw, b Anstruther	46		
P. Madar, not out	26		
H. A. Coward, c Barlow, b Burnett	10		
B. V. W. Murray, b Anstruther	0		
J. A. Isaacs, c Younger, b Anstruther	1		
Extras (byes 24, leg byes 2)	26		
Total	310		

Fall of wickets:—1/88; 2/97; 3/105; 4/180; 5/207; 6/211; 7/228; 8/225; 9/308; 10/308; 11/310.	
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Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
A. C. Hamilton, S.W.B.	21	3	61
Capt. Mirehouse	23	5	68
Mid. R. A. Hunting, R.N.	10	1	51
F. F. S. Barlow, S.W.B.	5	0	21
Captain Burnett, R.N.	6	0	44
A. M. Anstruther, R.E.	13.1	1	39

JUNIOR CRICKET NOTES.

BORDERERS OUT OF THE RUNNING?

[By "L. B. W."]

The interport cricket match, which was brought to an end on Monday, commanded the attention of all cricket enthusiasts on the opening day (Saturday) with the result that there was only one game in the second division which resulted in an easy win for Kowloon Cricket Club seconds over the South Wales Borderers. This defeat for the soldiers, their second so far, has almost definitely placed them out of the running for championship honours though, it is rather early in the season to make any forecast as to the ultimate outcome of the competition.

Kowloon are very strong this year and with F. S. W. Smith showing such good all-round form (and he is very ably supported by F. E. Skinner and F. E. Laurence) I feel sure they will take some beating. They won the shield some years ago and if they maintain their present form I should not be at all surprised to see them repeat the performance.

I have not got the complete fixtures for this Saturday, but as far as I know, two matches are down for decision and these should result in wins for the Club and Indians over the Police and Civil Service respectively. Of the two, the latter will probably be the better game and it would be interesting to note that Civil Service were the only team to beat the Indian Recreation Club when they won the championship last season. Owing to the fact that there were no games last Saturday, these notes must be rather short to-day but I hope to turn out a full column next week.

LOCAL BOXING.

MORRIS AND WARNES TO MEET IN TITLE BOUT.

We have been officially informed that the main event in the first boxing tournament for the season, which is to take place at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, November 29, will be a fifteen two-minute round contest between Signalman Morris, H. M. S. Suffolk, and A. R. Warnes, H. M. S. Hermes, for the welterweight championship of the Colony.

Morris is an old favourite here and needs no introduction as followers of the fight game will remember that he won both the welter and middle-weight championships of the Colony a couple of seasons ago. Warnes is a very clever fighter who was runner-up in the amateur welterweight championships in England in 1920. Both men are training hard and all things point towards a fine scrap with plenty of action.

Nothing is known regarding the supporting bouts but it is understood that some "dark horses" will be seen in the ring for the first time.

Booking will be open to members on Thursday and Friday, November 25 and 26, while the public can obtain their seats on the following day and also on the day of the fight. The prices will be as usual.

HOCKEY.

MEDWAY DEFEAT THE VARSITY.

H.M.S. Medway met the University in a friendly game on the latter's ground on Monday when they emerged winners by four goals to one. The sailors were by far the better side, their good combination being one of the features of game.

R. S. C. PRACTICE.

Owing to the fact that the Argyls failed to turn up, the game arranged between them and the Radio Sports Club for last evening was postponed. The Radio played a practice game amongst themselves when a few new players were tried out.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

DRAW FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF COLONY.

8.25 a.m.	B. D. Evans and A. E. Lysander.
9.30 "	C. E. C. Marton and W. C. Shields.
9.30 "	A. Leach and C. E. Holmes.
9.40 "	A. C. I. Bowker and I. W. Showan.
9.45 "	W. D. Denham and G. H. Russell (1).
9.50 "	H. U. Ireland and W. B. Vallance.
9.55 "	I. Newton and A. T. Bruley (1).
10.00 "	L. O. S. Dodwell and J. W. Franks.
10.05 "	H. G. Sheldon and E. P. White.
10.10 "	C. B. Johnson and K. S. Robertson.
10.15 "	A. Sommerfeldt, F. E. Booker (3).
10.20 "	L. H. Ruffin and D. C. Wilson (1).
10.25 "	D. M. MacDougall and A. B. Stewart.
10.30 "	J. K. MacFarlan and W. Mulcahy.
10.35 "	J. A. R. Selby and C. C. Stark.
10.40 "	D. J. Gilmore and A. W. de Rosa (2).
10.45 "	F. Syne Thomson and W. Taylor (1).
10.50 "	J. S. MacLaren and A. D. Humphreys.
10.55 "	I. H. Geare and C. W. P. Booker.
11.00 "	A. H. Musson and E. O. Priestley.
11.05 "	J. D. Thomson and D. G. Bruce.
11.10 "	G. B. Lane and G. R. Horridge.
11.15 "	W. N. Buyers and F. A. Redmond.
11.20 "	G. W. Sewell and F. J. de Rome.
11.25 "	J. H. Anderson and A. B. Purves.
11.30 "	A. B. Raworth and R. K. Hepburn.
11.35 "	T. D. E. Pendered (A) and A. A. Lopen (2).
11.40 "	R. A. Campbell and F. A. Merry.
11.45 "	S. J. H. Fox and A. E. Charnan (3).
11.50 "	J. E. H. Cogan and F. E. A. Remedios (2).
11.55 "	A. O. Brown and E. D. de Rosa (2).

(A)=Jasper Clark Cup only; (1)=Kowloon Golf Club; (2)=Country Club; (3)=Junior Section, R.H.K.G.C.

Players will start in the afternoon in the order in which they finish in the morning; times will be allotted by Superintendent; afternoon rounds start at 12.30 p.m.

Prizes.

1. Championship of Colony (28 holes).—First.
2. Championship of Colony (36 holes).—Runner-up.
3. Jasper Clark Cup (36 holes) (R.H.K.G.C. members only).—First.
4. Jasper Clark Cup (36 holes) (R.H.K.G.C. members only).—Second.
5. Visitors' Special Prize (36 holes).
6. Best round in morning.
7. Best round in afternoon.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—if ties will be played off over 18 holes on or before November 28.
- 6 and 7—if ties will be decided on best last 9 holes (or 6 or 3 if necessary)—and cannot be won by anyone taking any prize 1-5.

Tiffins are ordered for all players. Scratchings should be notified as soon as possible.

Revised starting times will appear in week-end papers.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

Preliminary Round.

A. D. Humphreys and J. E. H. Cogan v. O. E. C. Marton and K. S. Robertson.

A. B. Stewart and D. G. Bruce v. A. B. Purves and C. E. Holmes.

N. L. Smith and J. W. Franks v. J. S. MacLaren and I. W. Showan.

W. Mulcahy and W. C. Shields v. A. C. I. Bowker and I. Newton.

First Round.

R. K. Hepburn and A. B. Raworth v. F. J. de Rome and S. J. H. Fox.

A. H. Musson and F. A. Merry v. L. G. S. Dodwell and T. A. Chessels.

R. A. Campbell and E. J. R. Mitchell v. W. R. Vallance and H. G. Sheldon.

I. R. Geare and D. M. MacDougall v. G. R. Horridge and J. H. Anderson.

J. D. Thomson and H. U. Ireland v. O. W. F. Border and W. D. Denham.

R. C. Law and F. A. Redmond v. J. K. MacFarlan and A. E. Lysander.

Preliminary round to be played on or before December 5, 1931; 1st and 2nd round on Dec. 6; 3rd and semi-final on Dec. 12; and final on Dec. 20.

S. AFRICANS DRAW WITH N.S.W.

BRADMAN SCORES 135

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, Nov. 17.

The match between the South Africans and New South Wales ended in a draw.

Scores.

S. Africa (1st innings)	425
New S. Wales (1st innings)	168
S. Africa (2nd innings, 3 wickets declared)	190
New S. Wales (2nd innings, 3 wickets)	430
Bradman 135.	
Fingleton 117.	

BRITISH BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

MEEN BECOMES HEAVY WEIGHT HOLDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The British Heavyweight Boxing Championship was contested at Leicester to-night, when Reggie Meen, of Market Harborough, and Charlie Smith, of Deptford, met over fifteen rounds.

Meen, who turned the scales at half a pound over 15 stone, out-pointed Smith, who weighed in at 13st. 10lbs., and gained the verdict.

TENNIS.

WIN FOR MISS THOMAS IN LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Thomas won her way into the final of the Open Ladies' Singles Championship of the Colony when she beat Mrs. Chiu by two sets to one on the United Services Recreation Club courts last evening.

The Chinese lady won the first set at 7-5 and it was generally considered that she would claim the next one and the match, but Miss Thomas asserted herself in the second set which she took after conceding only one game. The final set was very evenly contested and it was not till twelve games were played that Miss Thomas claimed it and the match. The game on the whole was very interesting, a high standard of play being maintained throughout.

CINCHONA BARK.

A CURE FOR MALARIA.

INTERESTING LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

"Some Notes on Cinchona Alkaloids" was the subject of an interesting lecture given by Mr. R. Ashton Hill, M.Sc., A.I.C., at the Hong Kong University on Monday evening under the auspices of the Medical Society.

Dr. S. Y. Wong, Ph.D., M.Sc., presided.

Mr. Hill said that the early use of cinchona dated back to 1800 when a Jesuit in Peru was said to have been cured of his fever by using the bark of the cinchona tree. The story that Red Indians had used it in 1500 was rather doubtful. In 1837, the wife of the Viceroy of Peru was also reported to have been cured by using it. When she returned to Spain, she brought back with her the cinchona bark, and cured many persons with it.

In 1855, cinchona was first heard of in England and John Talbot was said to have cured King Charles II. and King Louis XIV. of France by using it. When asked by the French doctors to define the disease from which King Louis XIV. was suffering, Talbot said: "It is a disease, which I can cure and you cannot." (Laughter.) Talbot's way of preparing the cinchona bark was to grind it into powder and mix it with port wine.

Original in South America.

The cinchona tree originally grew in South America, continued Mr. Hill, in the Andes at a height of 5,000-8,000 feet. Attempts were made to plant cinchona trees in Algeria in 1849 and India in 1852, but without success. However, subsequent attempts made in Java and in India proved successful. The trees in Java yield a high percentage of quinine than those in India. In 1880 the annual import of quinine into Europe from Java was 70,000 lbs. and at present, it was 10,778,000 lbs. The isolation of quinine from cinchona bark was started in 1820.

Mr. Hill dwelt at length on the chemical structure of quinine, and added that apparently animals did not suffer from malaria (fever), as proved in the laboratory.

At the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. K. C. Lam.

INTERPORT TEAM ENTERTAINED.

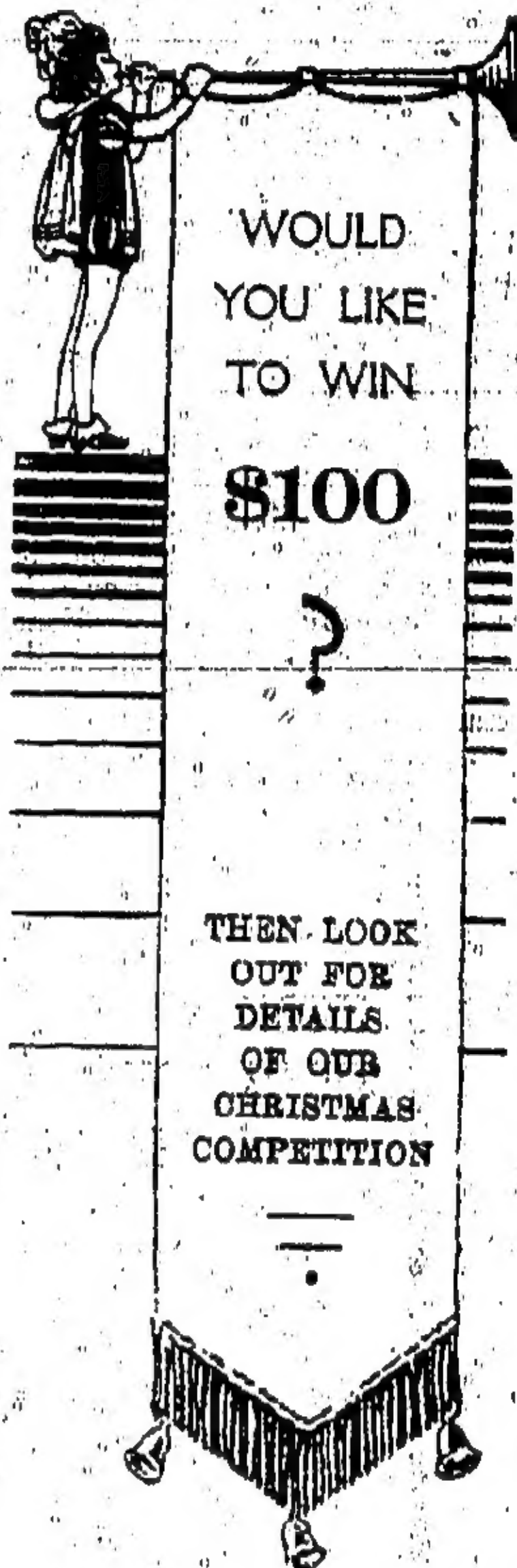
OPEN AIR CONCERT AT H.K.O.C.

There was a very good attendance at the Hong Kong Cricket Club last night when the visiting Shanghai cricketers were entertained to an open air concert.

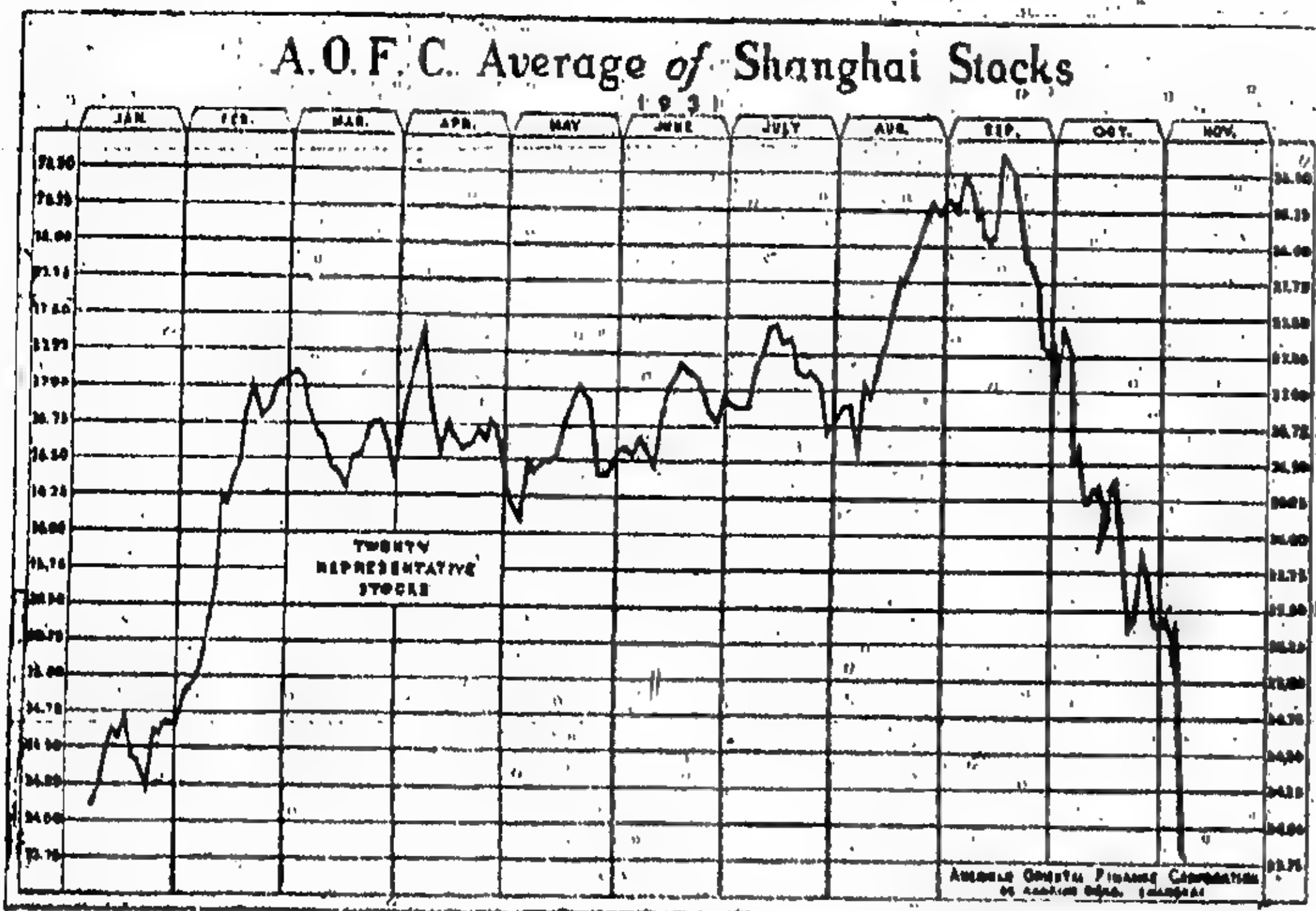
The various contributions were very well received particularly a banjo contribution by Lt. A. H. Musson who rendered a humorous ditty on the interport in the course of which he mourned Hong Kong's defeat but looked forward to the visit to Shanghai next year when Hong Kong hoped to get more runs.

A xylophone solo by Mr. Edwards also went well, while by courtesy of the Hong Kong Hotel, the string quintet of the hotel opened the programme with two delightful pieces. Mr. Ivan Marshall, by courtesy of St. Francis Hotel also assisted in the concert. He sang Queen of the Earth which went so well that the audience demanded an encore which was given.

Miss A. Silos, soprano, and Miss Luba Pecker, assisted to make the evening's entertaining ideal.



Money and Markets



COMMENT ON A.O.F.C. AVERAGE.

Lower prices have been ruling on the Shanghai Stock Exchange during the past week. The sudden rise in exchange has been of far more interest to the financial community than any attractions the stock market might have. Not only have speculative interests switched over to exchange and Gold Bar commitments, but there has been a pronounced tendency among investors to liquidate their stock positions and convert their funds into various of the gold currencies.

As a result, the stock market as reflected by the movement of the A.O.F.C. Average has fallen to the lowest levels of the year. On the first day of trading this year, the Average was at 24.10; now it is at 23.77. The market at present levels is largely a representation of the apathy of traders. There are no efforts being made to do anything constructive in stocks, and the market is left to find whatever levels may ensue during this period when people are seemingly so anxious to get out of stocks and engage in transactions identified with the spectacular gains of silver.

A reason for the lack of interest on the part of stock market followers is the tightness of money. This situation, of course, has been aggravated by the recent large conversions of local silver currency into foreign gold currencies. It seems probable, however, that stocks are low enough to command good buying.

The statistical record of the A.O.F.C. Average follows:

Month	Average
January	24.10
High for year Sept. 18	23.95
Low for year Nov. 10	23.77

(Continued on next column.)

Corporations Spending Millions Pay Tribute to Value of Newspaper Space

Read What Expert Advertisers Say About Newspaper Advertising

No. 5

THE Arcturus Radio Tube Company, according to a statement by I. P. Naylor, sales manager, last Fall, "proved that newspaper advertising has secured for us a consumer acceptance in less time and over a greater area than by any other means that we might employ." Mr. Naylor told how the company has begun its newspaper advertising in 17 cities, extended it to 53 cities, and later extended its schedule to nearly 800 newspapers in all cities of 10,000 population or more.

"In every state we received immediate response in proportion to the increase," he said. A questionnaire sent to all distributors showed a 56 per cent. preference for newspaper advertising as against all other forms.

DAILY PRESS advertising gets results where other advertising fails. Profit by the experience of the leading advertisers of the world.

GERMAN SYNTHETIC GASOLINE

OUTPUT EXPECTED TO BE TREBLED NEXT YEAR.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—Germany's production of synthetic gasoline, now approximately 100,000 tons annually, will be trebled next year, according to an announcement from the German Dye Trust Administration at Frankfurt.

The increase in the output, it is declared, has been made possible by the invention of a device in the Bergius process for the production of synthetic gasoline, a device which has considerably simplified and cheapened production. Aside from this, however, the venture is probably chiefly inspired by the recent increase of the duties on motor spirits which makes it possible for the artificial product to compete with the imported natural fuel.

An annual production of 300,000 tons would be equivalent to a fifth of Germany's total gasoline consumption.

ing under normal conditions, and a recovery movement can be expected when the sharp fluctuations of silver comes to an end and the political situation becomes less acute.

The statistical record of the A.O.F.C. Average follows:

Month	Average
January	24.10
High for year Sept. 18	23.95
Low for year Nov. 10	23.77

IMPORTS—PRICES CURRENT.

The reports and prices are published as supplied by importers, and the Chamber cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Metals

The market is dull. "Spot" prices are higher than goods "to arrive" owing to the rise in exchange.

Quotations.	
Continental.	
Steel Nail Rods ... per picul	14.20
Lead ... B.M. Spot ... per picul	14.70-15.00
To arrive ...	14.50-15.20
Australian ...	
B.B.P. Spot ...	15.50
To arrive ...	15.20-15.50
Tin Plates	
English I.O.W., 90" x 14", 100 lbs. Spot ... per box	11.20-11.50
To arrive ...	11.00-11.30
English I.C.W., 18 1/2" x 14", 110 lbs. Spot ... per box	12.00
To arrive ...	11.80
American I.C.W. Spot ... no stock	
To arrive ...	10.00

Petroleum Products.

British.	
White Rose Brand ... per case	16.52
Comet Brand ...	6.78
Coke ...	6.57
2 Gals ...	6.50
3 Gals ...	6.70
5 Gals ...	6.70
8 Gals ...	6.70
10 Gals ...	6.70
15 Gals ...	6.70
20 Gals ...	6.70
25 Gals ...	6.70
30 Gals ...	6.70
35 Gals ...	6.70
40 Gals ...	6.70
45 Gals ...	6.70
50 Gals ...	6.70
55 Gals ...	6.70
60 Gals ...	6.70
65 Gals ...	6.70
70 Gals ...	6.70
75 Gals ...	6.70
80 Gals ...	6.70
85 Gals ...	6.70
90 Gals ...	6.70
95 Gals ...	6.70
100 Gals ...	6.70

Quotations.

No. 2 Lump ... per metric ton	14.25
Special Black ...	14.75
No. 1 Black ...	13.25
No. 2 Black ...	12.25

Flour

Market has weakened since last report.

Quotations.	
American Patent ... per sack	14.65
Straight ...	3.30-3.50
Cut off ...	3.40-3.60
Australian No. 1 ...	3.30-3.50
Canadian Cut off ...	3.45-3.65
Straight ...	3.40-3.60
Mixture ...	3.25
2nd Clear ...	3.15
Stocks	
American ...	130,000 bags
Canadian ...	70,000
Australian ...	60,000
Total	260,000 bags

Sundries.

Per Reported sales	
China, India and Straits Produce.	
SCAM—Per picul	picula
Java ...	8.03-8.03
Rough White ...	4.128.00
Do ...	8.38-8.03
Do ...	77,370.00
Rough Brown ...	8.28-8.58
Do ...	1,320.00
Do ...	21,069.00
Molasses ...	7.68-7.73
Do ...	2,788.00

11.30 to 11.45.—Stock Market Reports.

11.45 to 12.45.—Musical Hors d'Oeuvres.

12.45 to 1.30.—Electric Service Musical Moments.

1.30 to 1.45.—Shanghai Land Investment.

1.45 to 2.00.—General Electric Co. Time Signals.

2.00 to 2.45.—Chinese Music.

2.45 to 3.00.—Go. Bar and Stock Market Reports.

3.00 to 3.30.—Chinese Music.

3.30 to 4.00.—Pec Time Tunes.

4.00 to 4.30.—Amateur Dramatic Period.

4.30 to 4.45.—Studio Programme.

4.45 to 5.00.—Uncle John and his Children.

5.00 to 5.30.—Baboud Mary and Cie.

5.30 to 5.45.—Piano Period.

5.45 to 6.15.—Jimmy's Musical Menu. (Menu for Wednesday: Chicken Noodles, Soup, Roast Beef, Mashed Potatoes, Brown Gravy and Baked Beans).

6.15 to 6.45.—Weather Reports and Business Announcements: China Aerocrete Co. Ltd., Asia Electric Co., A. J. Yaron, Far E. Sanitary Co., Capitol Theatre.

6.45 to 7.00.—Marconi's Orchestral Melodies. Time Signals.

7.00 to 7.30.—Telefunken March.

7.30 to 7.45.—Studio Programme.

7.45 to 8.00.—C. B. A. Announcements.

8.00 to 8.15.—Messrs. China Coir Furnishing Co., Piano Solo.

8.15 to 8.45.—Radiola Sfer Quartette.

8.45 to 9.15.—China Coal Briquette.

9.15 to 9.45.—Pharmacie Française.

9.45 to 10.15.—Kung Tai Factory Announcements.

10.15 to 10.30.—Chinese Story Telling.

Note.—I.C.B.L. programme subject to change without notice.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.

11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.

12.30 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records.

1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

1.30 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press news.

2 p.m.—Close down.

3 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.

6 to 6.30 p.m.—Chinese children's programme.

7 to 10.30 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records.

7 p.m.—Mail notice, etc.

7.4 to 7.51 p.m.—

Band Selections.

"Beyarolle" (Tschakowski).

"Valse Creole" (Tschakowski).

Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.—9382.

"Petticoat Lane" (Arr. Parry).

"Russian Fantasy" (Arr. Lange and Somers).—Debroy Somers' Band.—6830.

"Old Folks at Home and in Foreign Lands" (C. J. Roberts).

Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.—DX210.

7.31 to 7.58 p.m.—

Vocal Gems from Light Opera.

"Lilac Time" (Ross and Schubert arr. Clutnam).—Columbia Light Opera Co.—8580.

"A Country Girl" (Rubens Ross & Monckton).—Columbia Light Opera Co.—DX73.

"The Chocolate Soldier" (S. Strange and Oscar Straus).—The Columbia Light Opera Co.—DX284.

8 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

8.3 to 9.30 p.m.—"Mon Lac" (G. M. Witkowski) played by Robert Casadesu (Pianist) and Orchestre Symphonique of Paris conducted by the Composer.—9423/9427.

9.30 to 9.58 p.m.—

Musical Comedy and Talkie Tunes.

"Lucky Girl Selections"—Jack Payne and His B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.—9585.

"The Singing Fool Selections"—Debroy Somers' Band.—9754.

"Show of Shows Selections"—The Regal Cinema Orchestra.—DX15.

"On With the Show 1929 Selections"—Debroy Somers' Band.—9755.

9.58 to 10.2 p.m.—

Variety.

Vocal Duet—"Rio Rita—If You're in Love You'll Wait."

Vocal Duet—"Rio Rita—Rio Rita"—Edith Day and Geoffrey Gwyther.—DX38.

Humorous Monologue—"The Fisherman"—Billy Bennett.—9671.

Miniature Musical Comedies—"The Gipsy Girl"—Mark Dally Raymond Newell, Emmie Joyce Billy Leonard, Norman Williams and Chorus.—9591.

Song—"Singing a Song to the Stars."

Song—"Sing a Happy Little Thing"—Ukulele Ika.—DB290.

Chorus—"Poor Ned and Other Limericks."

Chorus—"Bonnie Wee Thing"—Harold Williams and the B.B.C. Male Chorus.—DB398.

Duet—(a) "Piano Impressions." (b) "The British Pantomime."

Duet—"Mrs. Peer Gymb"—Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam.—DB363.

Comedy Sketch—"The Fourth Form at St. Michael's"—Will Hay and his Scholars.—9658.

Song—"Jogging Along Behind the Old Grey Mare."

Song—"A Little Bungalow"—Bobby Grey and Whispering Chorus.—G0113.

Accordion Trio—"Hilda" (A Romance)—The Devoydt Brothers.—DB363.

10.2 to 10.30 p.m.—

Octet.

"Everybody's Melodies" (Arr. J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.—9748.

"Chant Sans Parole" (Tschakowski Arr. Sear).

"Invitation to the Valse" (Weber arr. Sear).—J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.—9608.

10.30 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press news and Board of Trade London letters.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

All the records in the above European programme are supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.

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PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

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(Continued on Previous Column.)

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AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 18th Nov. 8 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 20th Nov. 10 a.m.
SWATOW, WHARF &...	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Nov. 10 a.m.
NEWARK & DALRY	"LINAN"	On 20th Nov. 8 p.m.
FOOCHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KINGYUAN"	On 20th Nov. 8 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 22nd Nov. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 22nd Nov. 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 24th Nov. 8 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 24th Nov. 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 26th Nov. 8 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 26th Nov. 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 1st Dec. 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 2nd Dec. 8 p.m.
SWATOW, WHARF &...	"KUBICHOW"	On 4th Dec. 10 a.m.
FOOCHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 4th Dec. 2.30 p.m.

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M.S. "Chile"	28th Dec.	28th Jan. 1932
M.S. "Denmark"	28th Jan. 1932	28th Feb.
M.S. "Java"	29th Feb.	29th Mar.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT

STATION	Time	NOVEMBER 16, 1931					NOVEMBER 17, 1931				
		Barom.	Temp.	Wind	Humid.	Clouds	Barom.	Temp.	Wind	Humid.	Clouds
Wladivostok	12	30.19	78.7	41	SW	2	30.17	78.3	99	ENE	2
Nomuto	11	30.12	78.0	41	SW	2	30.23	76.7	...	ENE	1
Hakodate	"	29.90	78.5	...	WSW	1	30.23	76.7	...	ENE	1
Tokio	"	29.88	78.5	...	WSW	1	30.24	76.8	...	ENE	1
Kobe	"	30.00	78.0	...	NNW	1	30.20	76.7	...	ENE	1
Nagasaki	"	30.10	78.0	...	N	2	30.19	76.0	...	ENE	1
Kagoshima	"	30.08	78.5	...	NW	1	30.02	76.2	...	ENE	1
Oshima	"	30.02	78.5	...	N	2	29.94	76.5	...	ENE	1
Naha	"	29.94	78.0	...	NNW	3	29.94	76.5	...	ENE	1
Ishigakijima	"	29.98	78.0	...	NNW	4	29.94	76.5	...	ENE	1
Bonin Island	"	30.00	78.0	...	N	1	30.02	76.5	...	ENE	1
Ohofu	13	30.18	78.0	80	W	1	30.20	76.7	52	SW	1
Shanghai	14	30.23	78.7	68	ENE	2	30.29	76.8	41	ENE	2
Gulafu	"	30.24	78.1	62	N	4	30.24	76.8	58	ENE	2
Wenchow	"	30.02	78.5	67	NE	4	30.11	76.4	63	NE	2
Fookchow	"	30.02	78.5	75	ENE	4	30.09	76.3	67	N	2
Amoy	"	29.98	78.0	71	ENE	3	30.04	76.0	66	N	2
Swatow	"	30.10	78.3	70	E	4	30.04	76.0	68	E	2
Taihou	11	29.94	78.0	79	N	4	29.99	76.1	68	E	2
Tainan	"	29.98	78.0	81	NNW	4	29.98	76.0	68	N	2
Kohun	"	29.98	78.0	79	NE	5	29.98	76.0	72	N	2
Pescadore	"	29.97	78.1	76	NE	6	29.97	76.1	70	N	2
Hong Kong	14	29.98	78.1	77	E	3	30.04	76.3	70	E	3
Gap Rock	"	29.98	78.1	77	ENE	4	30.01	76.3	68	SSE	2
Macao	"	29.94	78.0	79	NE	2	29.97	76.1	72	NNW	6
Hoihow	"	29.91	78.0	78	NE	6	30.02	76.5	70	ENE	4
Pratas Island	13	29.93	78.0	86	S	3	29.96	76.0	61	ENE	4
Phulien	"	29.90	78.0	79	NNW	1	29.94	75.8	76	ENE	0
Tourane	"	29.93	78.3	82	SW	1	29.98	75.8	77	NE	4
Cape St. James	14	29.91	78.3	77	NE	4	29.94	75.8	77	NE	2
Basco	"	29.91	78.3	77	NE	4	29.98	75.7	76	N	2
Apurri	"	29.79	78.7	39	NE	4	29.88	75.7	76	N	2
Tuguegarao	"	29.74	78.4	91	4	0	29.80	75.7	78	N	2
Vigan	"	29.76	78.5	88	SW	2	29.88	75.7	76	N	2
Manila	"	29.78	78.5	88	W	4	29.79	75.6	81	N	2
Legaspi	"	29.74	78.5	91	ESE	2	29.81	75.7	74	N	2
Cebu	"	29.76	78.8	91	SW	4	29.80	75.7	79	NW	2
Calbayog	"	29.75	78.8	88	SE	4	29.78	75.8	77	N	2
Tacloban	"	29.72	78.4	91	SSW	2	29.78	75.8	77	N	2
Iloilo	"	29.74	78.4	88	NE	4	29.78	75.8	77	N	2
Cebu	"	29.74	78.4	88	NE	4	29.78	75.8	77	N	2
Surigao	"	29.74	78.5	88	NE	4	29.67	75.8	78	N	2
Saipan	11.00	29.96	78.3	...	ENE	2	29.64	75.8	...	NE	2
Guam	12.22	29.96	78.3	...	ENE	2	29.68	75.9	...	NE	2
Yap	11.00	29.96	78.3	...	ENE	2	29.71	75.7	...	SW	3
Palau	14	29.94	76.0	88	W	6	29.90	75.9

November 17d. 10h. 40m.—The typhoon to the east of Apurri has filled up. The other typhoon is about mid-way between Guam and Yap. Its direction of motion is uncertain. The anticyclone over N. China has strengthened.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1, 7.88 inches, against an average of 81.43 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON NOVEMBER 18.

District	Forecast
A—Shanghai to Turnabout	N.E. winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.
B—Turnabout to Hong Kong	N.E. winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.
C—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine to cloudy, some rain later.
D—Hong Kong to Hainan Straits	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine to cloudy, some rain later.
E—North China Sea	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine to cloudy, some rain later.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, November 17.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather	Rain
29.94	3.09	80.95	74	74	74	74	74
01	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
01	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
01	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
01	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
01	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
01	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
01	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
01	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
01	74	74	74	74	74	74	74

Highest open-air Temperature, 18.77

Lowest open-air Temperature, 17.70

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing Showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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From November 18 to 24, 1931.

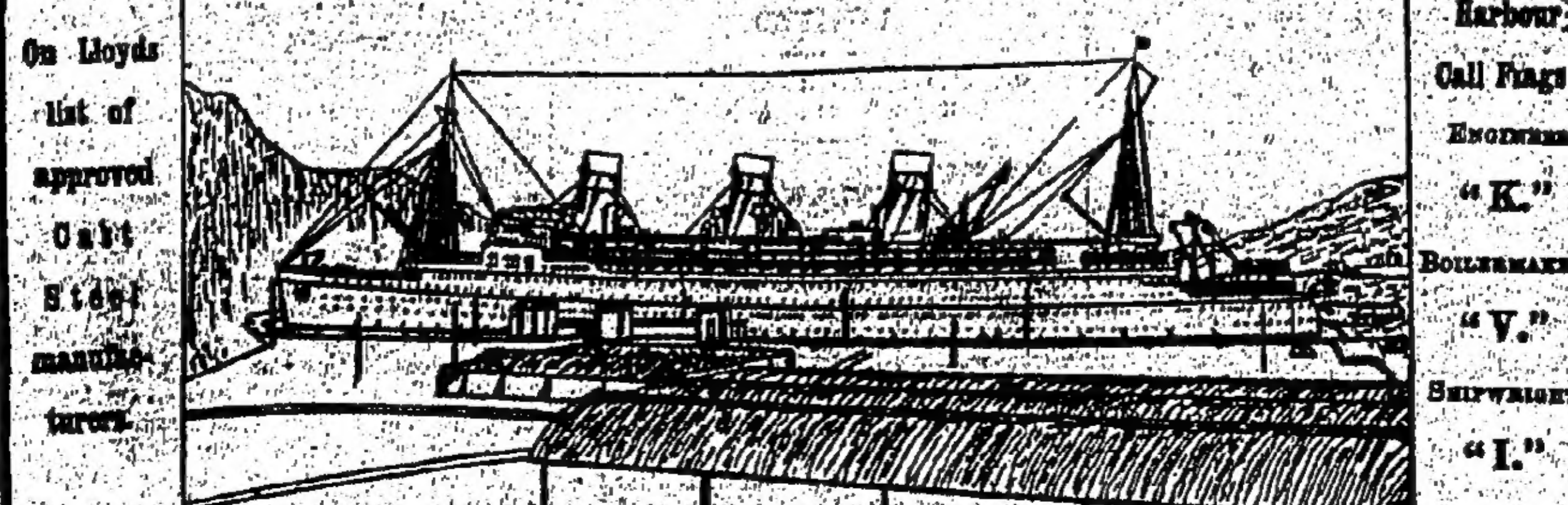
Day of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	18	10.01	6.7	10.42	2.6
Thur.	19	10.12	6.7	10.17	2.6
Fri.	20	10.19	6.7	10.25	2.6
Sat.	21	10.28	6.7	10.34	2.6
Sun.	22	10.36	6.7	10.42	2.6
Mon.	23	10.45	6.7	10.50	2.6
Tues.	24	10.54	6.7	10.58	2.6

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To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG" "HOPBANG" "FOOSHING" "SANDVIKEN"	Fri. 20th Nov. at 7 a.m. Sun. 22nd Nov. at 7 a.m. Wed. 25th Nov. at 7 a.m. Sun. 29th Nov. at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" "KUTSANG" "ROSANG"	Wed. 25th Nov. at Noon Thurs. 10th Dec. at Noon Wed. 16th Dec. at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI & KOBE	"HOSANG" "TUENSANG" "KUMSANG"	Fri. 27th Nov. at 7 a.m. Mon. 30th Nov. at 7 a.m. Sat. 19th Dec. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "YUSANG" "MAUSANG"	Thurs. 19th Nov. at 8 p.m. Mon. 23rd Nov. at Noon Mon. 7th Dec. at Noon
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & CHEFOO	"CHIPSANG" "CHEONGSANG"	Fri. 27th Nov. at 7 a.m. Fri. 11th Dec. at 7 a.m.

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On Paris:	1/4
Bank Bills, on demand:	1/4 5/16
Credit, 4 months:	1/4 5/16
Credit, 6 months:	1/4 5/16
On New York:	1/4
Bank Bills, on demand:	1/4 5/16
Credit, 4 months:	1/4 5/16
Credit, 6 months:	1/4 5/16
On Bombay:	1/4
Telegraphic Transfer:	1/4 5/16
Bank, on demand:	1/4 5/16
On Calcutta:	1/4
Telegraphic Transfer:	1/4 5/16
Bank, on demand:	1/4 5/16
On Shanghai:	1/4 5/16
Bank, at sight:	1/4 5/16
On Yokohama:	1/4 5/16
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On Manila:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Batavia:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Hongkong:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Singapore:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On London:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Paris:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On New York:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Bombay:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Calcutta:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Shanghai:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Yokohama:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Manila:	1/4 5/16
On demand:	1/4 5/16
On Batavia:	1/4 5/16
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"ULYSSES" 16th Dec., For Port Said, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"ADRASTUS" 9th Dec., For Boston, New York & Baltimore via Philadelphia, Port Swanton & Singapore.

PACIFIC SERVICE (via KOREA & YOKOHAMA)

"PROTEUS" 21st Nov., For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"IKION" 16th Dec., For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE.

"MENTOR" 23rd Nov., For S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"HELEUS" 30th Nov., For S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.

All cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation. For freight, passage rates and information apply to the undersigned. All bookings are subject to the provisions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital: \$20,000,000.
Issued & Fully Paid-up: \$20,000,000.
Reserve Funds: \$2,500,000.
Sterling: \$10,000,000.
Silver: \$10,000,000.
Reserve Liability of Pro-prietors: \$20,000,000.
Head Office: Hong Kong.
Board of Directors: Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MAURICE, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. J. PATTERSON, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell, A. H. Compton, Esq., B. Lander Lewis, Esq., G. Miskin, Esq., T. E. Pearce, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., J. H. R. Shaw, Esq., J. P. Warren, Esq.
Chief Manager: V. M. GRAYBURN, Esq.

Branches: Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Dairen, Fookchow, Haiphong, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Hwanghai, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local currency and STRIKING on terms which will be quoted on application. Hong Kong, 18th May, 1931. [26]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. For the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, V. M. GRAYBURN, Chief Manager. Hong Kong, 18th July, 1930. [2]

THE CHASE BANK.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. HEAD OFFICE: 18, FINE STREET, NEW YORK. An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal markets of the world. Interest Rates on Application. This Bank is entirely owned by THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, with Resources over U.S. \$2,500,000,000. D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.) BANKERS. Established 1824. HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Authorized Capital: Gldrs. 150,000,000. Paid-Up Capital: Gldrs. 90,000,000. Reserve Fund: Gldrs. 40,000,000. Head Office: Amsterdam. Eastern Head Office: Batavia. Branches: Batavia, Bencoolen, Hong Kong, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama. We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad. SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917.) HEAD OFFICE: SINGAPORE. HONG KONG OFFICE: 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Authorized Capital: Straits \$20,000,000. Issued: \$10,000,000. Paid-up: \$4,000,000. Reserve Liabilities of Shareholders: \$4,000,000. Surplus: \$5,000,000. Branches: London, Provincial Bank, Ltd. Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted. A. STOKKINK, Manager. Hong Kong, 12th May, 1931. [30]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG. HONG KONG CURRENCY. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: \$10,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$4,000,000. RESERVE FUND: \$1,000,000. Branches: Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco. London Bankers: THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD. Correspondents all Principal Cities of the World. Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted. Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$50. LOOK POONG SHAN, Manager.

CHANGHAI BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1855. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON. Paid-up Capital: £2,000,000. Reserve Fund: £2,000,000. Reserve Liability of Pro-prietors: £2,000,000. Agencies and Branches: ALOE, ALGER, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ALEXANDRIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, CHONGKING, COLOMBO, Dairen, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KANSAI, KOBAY, KOREA, KYANG, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, Peking, PENANG, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA. Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application. J. STUART, Manager. Hong Kong, August 17, 1931. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France.) Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong. HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris. Capital, fully paid-up: 50,000,000. Special Working Capital: 50,000,000. Reserves: 25,000,000. Branches: Paris, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Hue, Vinh, Pnom Penh, Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong. BANKERS: France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd. New York: American Exchange, Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana, San Francisco: Bank of Italy. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the World. A. BOLLIN, Manager. Hong Kong, 24th August, 1931.

BANK OF CHINA.

Reorganized October 26, 1929, under special charter of The National Government as an INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK. Subscribed Capital: \$25,000,000.00. Paid-up Capital: \$24,710,000.00. Reserve Funds: \$3,389,503.82. HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI. HONG KONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange. We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad. SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up): Yen 100,000,000. Reserve Fund: Yen 116,900,000. HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Alexandria, Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro, Batavia, Karachi, Bencoolen, Bombay, Calcutta, London, San Francisco, Canton, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Manilla, Semarang, Dairen, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Fengtian, Newchwang, Singapore, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Peiping, Tientsin, Hong Kong. Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application. H. MORI, Manager. Hong Kong, Sept. 11, 1931. [30]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1918. HEAD OFFICE: 10 Des Voeux Road, Central, HONG KONG. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: OVER H.K. \$8,000,000.00. TOTAL RESOURCES: OVER H.K. \$8,000,000.00. Every description of Banking Accounts and Exchange business transacted. Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts in Local and Foreign Currencies opened for Clients. Savings Account and Safe Deposit Boxes. Branches and Agencies all over the world. KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: New York. Capital: U.S. \$5,000,000. Surplus: U.S. \$1,573,343. Reserves: U.S. \$1,506,209. BRANCHES: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Barcelona, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Chicago, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama. All classes of Commercial Banking Transactions undertaken. Personal investment accounts handled. The Company offers to intending travellers the use of its "Travelers Cheques" and Letters of Credit and, in addition, the world-wide services of its thoroughly equipped Travel Department. Affiliated with THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK. Resources: Over \$5,500,000,000. E. W. DUGGAN, Manager.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3. Authorized Capital: £3,000,000. Subscribed Capital: £1,500,000. Paid-up Capital: £1,500,000. Reserve Fund and Reserves: £1,606,848. BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD. Branches: Batavia, Karachi, Madras, Bangkok, Kota Bharu, New York, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Calcutta, Kelantan, Port Louis, Colombo, Kuala Lumpur (Mauritius), Delhi, (Pahang), Rangoon, Galle, Hong Kong, Simla, Howrah, Kanton, Singapore, Ipoh, (Pahang), Soerabaya, Kandy.

HONG KONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Travellers Cheques issued. Trustee and Factorships undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application. O. L. SANDES, Manager. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 29th April, 1931. [26]

FOREIGN MAILS.

NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN. The New Year parcel mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on the 30th November per a.s. "Kashgar" as follows: This mail is due in London on the 27th December. CHRISTMAS LETTER MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN VIA SUEZ. The Christmas Letter Mail for Great Britain via Suez will be closed in the General Post Office on the 21st November per a.s. "Kashgar" as follows: Registered Mail: 3.45 a.m., 21st November. Ordinary: 10.30 a.m. This mail is due in London on the 31st December. Christmas and New Year cards bearing not more than five written words and enclosed in open envelopes are accepted by the Post Office at the rate for printed matter 1 c. 4 cents per 3 ounces. Envelopes must be suitably open. POSTAL RATES. Letters: Local: 3 cts. China and Japan: 4 cts. per oz. British Empire (except via Siberia): 13 cts. Foreign Countries and Colonies: 20 cts. per oz. British Empire via Siberia: 10 cts. each succeeding oz. Postcards: Local, China and Japan: 2 cts. each. All other places: 8 cts. each. The Registration fee is in each case 30 cents. Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed. Letters for Europe via Siberia intended for transmission by Airmail from Shanghai to Manchouli must be posted over the counter of the G.P.O. or Kowloon Branch Post Office where full particulars of the Airmail service can be obtained.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Kingyuan	18th Nov.
AMOI and SWATOW	Crown of Asia	18th Nov.
MANILA	Empress of Asia	18th Nov.
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Rangoon	18th Nov.
ALCUTTA and SWATOW	Sirhan	18th Nov.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Amara Maru	18th Nov.
KOREA via SUEZ (Letters and Papers)	Oorju	18th Nov.
London, 2nd October and Parcela, 15th October		
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Seaside, 21st October)	Pres. Jefferson	20th Nov.
JAPAN	Kashgar	20th Nov.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Amara Maru	20th Nov.
JAPAN	Amara Maru	21st Nov.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 29th October)	Amara Maru	21st Nov.
MANILA	Pres. Lincoln	23rd Nov.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Amara Maru	24th Nov.
SAIGON	Genl. Meisinger	25th Nov.
CANADA, U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Vancouver, B.C., 7th November)	Emp. of Canada	27th Nov.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 10th October)	Pres. Adams	28th Nov.
STRAITS	Rushmore	28th Nov.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 6th Nov.)	Pres. Cookidge	30th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 8 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

FOR	PER	DATE AND TIME
Fookchow	Ushiku	Wednesday, 18th, 3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Ushiku	3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Ushiku	3.30 p.m.
Bangkok	Hallor	Thursday, 19th, 8.30 a.m.
Amoy and Formosa via SWATOW	Del Maru	8.30 a.m.
Straits	Oremer	10.30 a.m.
Batavia	Tyloboet	1.00 p.m.
Batavia	Huayang	1.30 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	3.00 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and "EUROPE" via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 7th December	Emp. of Asia	Parcels: 2.00 p.m. Reg. 4.15 p.m. Letters: 5.00 p.m. Reg. 5.00 p.m. Lat. 6.00 p.m.
Shanghai and "EUROPE" via Siberia	Empress of Asia	Friday, 19th, 9.30 a.m.
Japan	Amara Maru	1.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Amara Maru	1.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and "EUROPE" via Siberia	Kingyuan	3.30 p.m.
Holbow, Pakhoi and Haiphong		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and "EUROPE" via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th December	Kashgar	Parcels: 2.00 p.m. Reg. 2.15 p.m. Letters: 3.00 p.m. Reg. 3.15 p.m. Lat. 4.00 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 21st December	Kilano Maru	Saturday, 21st, 8.45 a.m.
Japan and "Canada" via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 17th December	Pres. Jefferson	Letters: 9.30 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 4.30 p.m.
Manila		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Canton Maru	Sunday, 22nd, 9.00 a.m.
"Shanghai, Japan, Hongkong and San Francisco—due San Francisco, 18th December	Taiyo Maru	Tuesday, 24th, 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and "EUROPE" via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 22nd December	Patroclus	Reg. 9.00 a.m. Letters: 10.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. Reg. 3.45 a.m. Letters: 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, U.S. and "EUROPE" via San Francisco, 11th December and "EUROPE" via Hawaii	Pres. Lincoln	Parcels: 10.00 a.m. Reg. 10.45 a.m. Letters: 11.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hai Ching	1.00 p.m.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and "EUROPE" via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th December	Amara Maru	Reg. 1.00 p.m. Letters: 1.30 p.m. 2.30 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Sunday	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 a.m. Letters: 10.30 a.m.

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